The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4845.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1867.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Cable to Yesterday Evening.

Political and Financial Uneasiness in Europe.

The Negotiations for the Sale of Luxemburg to France.

Napoleon Not Inclined to Release Holland from the Bargain.

Baron Ratazzi to Form a New Ministry for Italy.

Marine Disasters and Commercial Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Feeling of Distrust in Europe.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—2 P. M.

There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

FRANCE.

The Luxemburg Purchase.

PARIS, Saturday, April 6.

Notwithstanding it was announced that the negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg had been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagement.

ITALY.

A New Ministry to be Formed.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 6.

Baron RATAZZI, the President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a new Cabinet for the Italian Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—Noon.

Consols for money, 91.
Erie Railway shares.....................37½
Illinois Central Railway shares...............78½
United States Bonds.....................75½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 78.

PARIS, Saturday, April 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 84¾.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ½ since the opening this noon, and are now quoted at 75¾. Other descriptions of American Securities are unchanged in price.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

Consols for money, 91.
Erie Railway Shares.....................38
Illinois Central Railway Shares...............78½
United States Five-twenty Bonds...............75½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 78¼.

PARIS, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 84¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON—The Cotton market is dull and inactive and prices have further declined ⅛d. The sales to-day will not exceed 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Flour—28s. 9d. for Western Canal. Wheat—13s. 6d. for Milwaukee Red and California White. Corn—41s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley—4s.7d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats—3s. 4d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 48s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 38s. 6d. Lard, 49s. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—The market is generally unchanged. Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits and 1s. 5d. for standard White. Resin—8s. 6d. for Common Wilmington, and 16s. for fine. Ashes—33s. for Pots. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—Noon.

The markets are generally unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover, 54s.; Linseed, 66s. Iron, 52s. for Scotch pigs. Linseed Cakes, £10 ℔ ton.

OILS—Linseed, £39 ℔ ton; Whale, £41 ℔ ton; Sperm, £131 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed heavy, and with a downward tendency. The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is entirely without change, and prices are firm at this morning's rates.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull. Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Standard White. Resin, 8s. 6d. for common, and 16s. for fine. Oils—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131; Whale, £41, ℔ ton. Seeds—Clover, 54s.; Linseed, 66s. Ashes, 33s. for pots. Pig Iron, 51s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Linseed Cakes, £10. Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 6—2 P. M.

A dispatch has been received which states that the brig *Elizabeth*, Capt. DE PEE, last from New-York to Havre, went ashore at Bremen during a gale, and was seriously damaged.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—2 P. M.

Information has reached this city that the bark *Nicoline*, which recently left Newcastle for New-Haven, was lost at sea—no date. No further particulars are given.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 22, 1867.

Paris has been profoundly disturbed this week by the debates in the Corps Legislatif. If the Parisians were not tired of revolution it would be an easy matter to provoke one now. The chain which bound the Emperor to the people has been broken, and hereafter he will reign by tolerance, and not by love or respect. The famous cry of M. THIERS: "There no longer remains a single fault to be committed!" fell like a thunderbolt in the House and on the town, for although people may have arrived at the same conclusion, they were not prepared to hear it launched thus from the tribune under the authority of a man like M. THIERS. The public no longer believe in the infallibility of NAPOLEON III. The security which people felt in the management of exterior affairs no longer exists. He may commit faults like a LOUIS PHILIPPE, or a CHARLES the Tenth, or any other monarch. And, the charm once broken, he will only hold his throne by tolerance and by the lassitude of the people.

But he has a brave and valiant defender in M. ROUHER. Eloquence for eloquence, and position for position, M. ROUHER was quite equal to M. THIERS. The latter had a whole year to prepare his indictment and to study well his points of attack. The other had to reply within the twenty-four hours, and he did it well. M. THIERS went over one by one, with the minuteness required by an anatomical dissection, all the shortcomings of the Government, and then summed up with the terrible words at the end: There is not another fault to commit! But the three great faults of these last years, according to M. THIERS, are the unification of Italy, which France aided, the unification of Germany, which France might have prevented, and the Mexican expedition. M. JULES FAVRE, for his part, favored the unity of Italy, but charged the unification of Germany and the Mexican scheme on the Government as its two greatest faults.

The Minister of State, in replying to these accusations, made the broad assertion that "not a single fault had been committed." The Mexican expedition was a noble conception, frustrated by untoward circumstances; the union of Italy was a State policy in France taught long before he came into power, even by M. THIERS himself. As for the unification of Germany, he had had no power to prevent it, if he wished. The success of Prussia was unexpected, and even when united, Germany would be friendly and not hostile to France.

To this the Opposition reply: "If there be no danger to France in recent events—if the unification of Germany be not a menace to France, why do you propose to increase the army?" And to this last argument there is no other reply than that "in peace you must arm for war; a nation that wishes its voice heard and its diplomacy respected must have an army to fall back upon," &c.

The situation, as brought out by the debates in the Chambers, is, then, clearly defined. 1. Mexico was a grave mistake, and an evidence of weak statesmanship; but the damages resulting from this mistake can be for the most part indemnified. Under any circumstances no future danger arises from this fault; but it stands as the first broken link in the chain of the Emperor's supposed political infallibility; 2. M. THIERS puts down the aid rendered Italy as a fault, but in this he is not sustained by the majority either in the Opposition or the Imperialist parties, and if the Emperor had no other fault than this on his shoulders he might still pass for infallible. 3. The liberty allowed to Prussia to constitute herself a great and powerful and aggressive State is regarded by everybody—even to the Emperor and to M. ROUHER, although they do not admit it—as a very grave mistake, as a mistake charged with mighty events for the future of France, as one of those mistakes, in fine, which suddenly, within a day, changed the whole face of European politics, and threw France from the position of a leader into that of a follower. This is the view of it taken by the immense majority of the people, and the new army scheme is there as a proof that this, too, is the view taken of it by the Government. There is no excuse for calling the whole nation to arms if this be not the view taken of the position by the Government. M. ROUHER could not, of course, admit that the Government had committed faults. He could not admit that Prussia ought to have been stopped in her career of conquest, neither did he dare to admit that the new German Empire was a standing danger to France. And as a corollary of this, he did not dare to admit that the increased army was intended to meet this danger. He admits only that the French Government was surprised by the successes of Prussia and the rapidity of events.

But the people of France are thoroughly enlightened on this subject. They hardly needed the debates in the Corps Legislatif to enlighten them. They know that their Government ought to have looked further into events last Summer than it did; that it ought to have demanded a territorial compensation, or else to have taken a hand in the war; that the balance of power has now changed hands; that instead of being able to take the Rhine at will, they will now only be able to hold their own; that, in fine, instead of tending toward peace, prosperity and a reduced budget, they are tending toward militarism, war and an increased budget.

The people understand all this, and they are not satisfied about it. The position is an untenable one, and there will be agitation until they get out of it. Will they throw themselves with the Government and fight their way out, or will they overthrow their Government and diplomatise themselves out? The Government no doubt sees the whole breadth and depth of the difficulty; or at least M. ROUHER does, if the Emperor does not. He at least understands that France, as well as the Government, is in an impossible position, from which they must be brought out, by fair means or foul. He will manœuvre, and fillibuster, and deny, until he gets his plans all laid, and then we shall see what they are. The increased army is evidently to be the basis of the new policy, and this the Legislature will be expected to vote almost without debate. The 1,230,000 men secured, the rest of the plan will be more easy of execution. French diplomacy will then assume something of the preponderating position it occupied before the battle of Sadowa, and the Government will be able to say, with some truth, that France is not in decadence.

But will the nation stand the cost? To do this the fields must be deprived of their young men, and the State loans, with heavy taxes, must be piled up. Will the people, in order to save the BONAPARTES and to extricate France from her present difficulty, entail upon themselves future difficulties? Will they for present glory entail upon themselves future decadence? In fine, to ask the great, the burning question, is the nation equal to the dilemma in which it finds itself placed, or is it by weakness and unmanliness going to let the present managers of the State stumble through their difficulties as best they can?

The people, as I said in the beginning, are deeply agitated on the subject, and if they had the right of meeting in mass meeting, would soon decide the matter. In the meantime, the people are watching closely the Government, and the Government, in turn, is as closely watching the people.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

The preoccupation of the hour is still the elections which have just been held and the probable character of the new Parliament. Questions of finance, of Roman relations and of reform in ecclesiastical affairs have been obliged to give way to that of first importance—the selecting of the agents who are to shape the future policy of the State. It cannot be denied that confidence has increased since it has been seen that the electors have not been influenced so much as was feared by fickle conceits in the selection of candidates. We are inclined to believe that the new Chamber will possess more political talent than the old, and at least an equal number of distinguished names. The apathy of the Italians is characteristic, and it has been exhibited on the occasion of the recent elections, as it has been so often in less important concerns. In America men have been urged to go to the polls by oft-repeated appeals, but here we have seen them nearly driven. The fact justifies the assertion that the mass are indifferent to the enjoyment or exercise of political rights.

GARIBALDI'S PROGRESS.

During the past week the progress of GARIBALDI in the Northern Provinces has been renewed, and his triumphs continue with an *éclat* which knows no abatement. Some inconsiderate words provoked for a moment the blame of his friends, but he has lost the sympathies of no generous heart. In truth, the love and admiration of the masses, and the respect of all, seem to become more entire as every new circumstance tests the purity and simplicity of GARIBALDI's character. To the people, whose he is, he has become a sort of Messiah of a new dispensation. What are we to make of such language as that with which he is hailed by the crowds who are following him from city to city, up there in the less demonstrative North? "Long live GARIBALDI, Son of God!" The baptism of the child in the *café* is one of the incidents in the new mission to which the multitude have called him.

GARIBALDI is to be accepted as one of the providential gifts, of which, in our time, Italy has been favored with so many. Where truth had fallen into decay and honesty was undervalued, there was need of an example to lead the nation back to the practice of those virtues. If MACHIAVELLI and the Jesuits have instructed a whole people in the art of deceiving, GARIBALDI has taught them lessons of candor and straightforwardness. If the time ever comes in this country when woman is more respected and made to hold a higher position, then there will be more hope than there is at present of a purer and more elevated domestic and social life. The influence of GARIBALDI is such that he has the power to give an impulse to such a movement, and, in an indirect way, such influence has already been exercised.

GARIBALDI is expected in Florence in a few days to figure in some manner at the time of the reunion of the newly-elected Deputies. He has made no very successful demonstrations on the platform, we very well know, and whether he will make new attempts upon the Parliamentary stage, we shall only have to wait a little while to see. The hopes that have been awakened that help might come from him to the cause of the Greek patriots may yet be realized, although at the moment the way is not made clear. In any case such hope will not be renounced but rather encouraged.

A ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL's forty-seventh birthday, the 14th of March, was made some account of in Florence, as well as in other cities of Italy. It is a coincidence of happy omen that the King and his son HUMBERT, the heir to the throne, were born on the same day, and the celebration is consequently a double one. A salute was fired at mid-day, and Baron RICASOLI gave a grand State dinner in the evening in the official residence. It became the duty of our Minister, as the senior of the Diplomatic Corps, to propose the *brindisi* to the King, which being drunk, the Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed the health of the sovereigns and chiefs of all allied and friendly nations. While such notice as this was taken of the day in Florence, at Naples it was thought worth while to make more positive demonstrations. The city was decorated with flags, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

MATTERS AT ROME.

From Rome we hear that the Pope is very soon to hold a consistory for the purpose of creating fifty new Bishops and half a dozen new Cardinals. The Holy Father is persuaded that his wandering sheep have need of new pastors, and although they may be a blessing, Italy is disposed to receive hers under protest. This country has more need of those capable of giving instruction in the first rudiments of knowledge, than of a greater number of proud spiritual chiefs. One of the arrangements which the agent TONELLO has made with the Roman Government, permits the Italian troops to go seven miles over the boundary line in the pursuit of bands of brigands, and the Papal troops have, on the other hand, the same liberty.

Speaking of Rome, reminds me of a small obstacle in the way of getting there. Is it not time for the United States Government to abolish the passport nuisance? An American may travel through England, France, Italy, and a great part of Germany, without being asked for a passport, but when he comes to the gates of Rome our Government makes him pay $5 before he is allowed to enter. As we have now no traveling rebels to look after, and as we may wander freely over nearly all the rest of Europe, it would seem that a Consular paper made out in Florence, ought to be sufficient to get one to Rome, and at a cost somewhat less than the price of passage between the two cities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a pleasure to notice that Prof. BOTTA, of New-York, has resumed, in an Italian journal, the series of letters upon the condition of our country, which, continued through the war, did so much to enlighten and instruct public opinion here. Prof. BOTTA is doing a work for which he should be thanked by the Italian and American communities.

It may not be worth while to distress ourselves much because all the best we have to report is not known by Continental populations, but it is somewhat annoying to have so frequently flung into one's face, with a satirical laugh, some example of violent ridiculous conduct exhibited by a New-York or Philadelphia Common Councilman. Foreigners are quite as much disposed to amuse themselves with the vices and follies of their neighbors, as to instruct themselves by studying the lessons which habits or institutions unlike their own, are often able to teach.

Of what value is the Atlantic Telegraph? A few days ago it told Europe that the United States had $1,700,000 in gold in its Treasury, while we thought that the sum exceeded $100,000,000, and yet the agents, if there was an error, did not take the trouble to correct it.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN SAN DOMINGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO,
SALINAS, Nov. 22, 1866.

CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL FACTS.

In my last letter from Santo Domingo City, I promised to give you an account of my travels in this Province of Azua. I have now been here a month, and have carefully examined the whole country from the sea-board at Barahona up to the great salt lake Enriquillo, sixty miles inland, down both sides of the lake, and on the south side near to its western end. Every movable substance on the surface,—every ledge, rock and stone, shows conclusively their Neptunian formation. But that which excites the greatest interest in this region is the great salt mountain—not only for the purity and extent of the salt, but for the extraordinary and unnatural position in which it is found. My scientific friend, who has been 1,200 feet down into the earth, examining the famous salt mines of Nieliezka, in Poland, was quite perplexed in his studies here, and restless, until he found the solution to the mystery. Climbing up about 300 feet to a perpendicular wall near the eastern end of the salt mountain, which appeared at a distance like a fortification on the side of a hill, the mystery was at once revealed. This perpendicular wall had once been the sandy bottom of the sea, with loose shells and shell-fish upon and near the surface. The sand is now as hard as granite, the fish all petrified, and in some cases beautifully crystalized. Some subsequent eruption, since the first great change in the surface of the earth, has forced the salt up from below the surface into a mountain, and turned the upper stratas of gypsum, sandstone, clay, etc., on its side, leaving the salt nearly bare in many places on the ridge. Other points on the mountain have still more positive evidence of a secondary eruption since the sand has been changed into stone, and since the liquid minerals became solid. In one place two mountain ledges of sandstone and shells have been brought together with irresistible force, and piled up and scattered on each side masses of their fragments; reminding me of the description sometimes given of two trains of cars coming together from opposite directions at full speed; and showing most conclusively that it has been done since the sandy bottom of the sea has been changed into stone. And in another place the whole order of nature has been completely turned topsy-turvy. On the western half of the mountain, where the side is nearly perpendicular, several hundred feet of salt is bare.

It is interesting to observe the different conditions in which the petrifactions are found in the different hills of the same chain and same general formation. In those from the salt mountain the fish and the shells are all in the most perfect state of preservation, while those from an adjoining hill, containing likewise salt, gypsum, &c., are without shells. The shells have entirely disappeared, or rather have been transformed, leaving here and there the impressions of some of their corrugated exteriors, while the petrified fish remain perfect, though in some cases a little softened. In another hill in the same locality the shells are found quite perfect, but without any petrifactions. In opening through this outer strata of sandstone into the salt at the base of the mountain, a greater variety of fossil shells, scale fish, &c., will probably be found. As specimens of conchology they contain nothing rare, but they are all interesting as relics of Old Time, compared to the age of which the whole human race is of mushroom growth. It is interesting, too, to compare them with those of the present time, a collection of which I made from the shores and waters of the Bay of Juliana, the nearest seaboard to this region. There are a few land shells also, from near Barahona—one variety of which, the long, brilliant-colored and conical-shaped, I have never seen anywhere else. It is a curious sight to see those large shells upon the bushes, and frequently hanging from a single leaf. None of these varieties are ever found alive except upon the bushes, from which I conclude that to be the last stage of their existence, and when they drop from them they die. None but the conical shells were in season, and therefore none others are perfect.

It would be an interesting study for some enthusiastic geologist to examine the high range of mountains on the south side of the Salt Lake Enriquillo, composed chiefly of ledges of coral of different varieties, and calculate the age of the world when they were raised up from the depths of the sea. If the infinitesimal zoophytes were not more active then than they have been since, it is easy to see that it could not be calculated by arithmetical numbers. How can these things be reconciled with the Mosaic Chronology?

REMARKABLE SEEDS.

Some of the seeds in this part of the country are really curious specimens of nature's handywork, and appear more like some finely finished piece of mechanism. Some are used as ornaments, some as charms, and others as remedies. Of this last class, those called by the natives toreras, have obtained some fame elsewhere too as an infallible remedy for the piles by merely wearing a pair of them, male and female, girt about the loins, or by carrying them in the pocket. The male is known by its sinking in water, and it is a curious fact that there is rarely more than one of them to a hundred females. Though little inclined myself to believe in the efficacy of such mysterious agencies, I have seen so many sensible persons who profess to have been cured by them, and still use them as a preventive, and known of some in other countries who have acknowledged a perfect cure by letter, that I think I should try them if so afflicted.

AN EASY-GOING PEOPLE.

The people here have so little knowledge of artificial wants, that they seem perfectly happy and contented without them. I have not seen bread for more than a month, but find it no great hardship to partake of their substitutes. Nature furnishes them, almost spontaneously, with the necessaries of life, relieving them of all thought or care for the morrow. They smoke and gossip away time as though life was but a dream without any future. They are nominally Christians, but are nearly as ignorant of Christianity as the Aborigines when COLUMBUS first landed here. They are rather exact in regard to baptism, and they seem to consider it the only essential sacrament, and seldom participate in any other or in any rites of the church. A priest makes a tour of the country once in three or four months, baptizing the children in their houses. No church service is performed over the dead, and their cemeteries are not consecrated. Very few ever marry. The men seem to be privileged to have as many women and families as they can provide for, and yet they appear to live harmoniously, treating all as equals. Nature favors such an arrangement, for the women are much more numerous than the men. What a field for missionaries.

An engineer is now engaged surveying for a railroad from here to Barahona, for the salt mines, and finds the country better adapted by nature for such an undertaking than was supposed. There is not one hill to be leveled or cut through and not one valley to be filled up.

D. H.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 6, 1867.

The news previously received here of a revolution in Hayti is confirmed by advices to the 28th of March, from Cape Haytien, brought by the United States steamer *Florida*. The revolutionary movement was not confined to Port-au-Prince, but developed itself strongly in St. Marcs and other places, under the leadership of a political opponent of President GEFFRARD, named CHEVALIER, who was for some time in exile, but had lately returned clandestinely to Hayti. The popular feeling against GEFFRARD was so pronounced, and so general that he was forced to place his resignation in the hands of the Senate, after which he departed, with his family, for Jamaica, on board a French vessel-of-war. Gen. NISSAGE was then elected President, but he declined the honor, and up to the latest advices from Port-au-Prince, no fresh choice had been made by the Senate. SALNAVE, the leader of the military insurrection of last year, and who had been compelled to find an asylum at Turks Island, on learning of the success of the revolution in overthrowing GEFFRARD, lost no time in returning to Hayti, landing at Cape Haytien, where he at once assumed command of the Department of the North. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and it is thought not unlikely that he will be GEFFRARD's successor. Everything was reported quiet, both at Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince, and the Government was being administered by the four principal Ministers of the Republic, who will continue to do so, as provided by law, until the election of a President. A few of the most prominent leaders of the revolution are associated with them. GEFFRARD had been in power a little over eight years, having been, on the overthrow of the Emperor SOULOUQUE, proclaimed President of Hayti in January, 1859. He was at that time, and for several years after, extremely popular, and his administration of the Government was marked by enlightened views and attended with great success. Latterly he has been greatly embarrassed by financial difficulties, and having failed in obtaining a loan from the merchants of Port-au-Prince he actually took possession of the Custom-house there and superintended personally the collection of dues. This was made use of by his enemies to his disadvantage, brought him into great odium and prepared the way for his overthrow.

The following address to the army and the people had been issued by the Provisional Government:

Grave events have been accomplished. Gen. GEFFRARD has relinquished power and left the country, and in doing so has placed his abdication in the hands of the Senate.

The Council of Secretaries of State hold the reins of Government, according to Article 119 of the Constitution, until a President shall be constitutionally elected.

The country has suffered for many long years from incessant evils which have ruined our towns, wasted our treasures and injured our families.

Labor, then, Haytians, to reconstruct the edifice destroyed by the fatal passions engendered of vanity, cupidity and ambition. It is only by a union of hearts and a harmonious administration of public affairs that society can be purged from the corruption which prevails in our midst.

Let us remain calm, trusting to Providence to favor our efforts for bringing our political troubles to an end and restoring happiness to our country, having faith in the future of the country and the institutions under which we live.

Given at the National Palace, Port-au-Prince, 13th March, 1867, sixty-fourth year of Independence.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Siege of Queretaro—The Starving-Out Process in Favor—The Imperialists Attempt a Sally and are Defeated—Movements of Diaz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 6.

Brownsville dates to the 3d inst., Monterey to the 27th ult., Saltillo to the 25th, and San Luis to the 20th, have been received here. There were no new features in the siege of Queretaro. The Republicans were not disposed to assault, but hoped to capture the city by starving out the Imperialists.

A letter from a well-known merchant of Zacatecas says that the last news from Queretaro (to the 12th) was to the effect that the Imperialists had attempted a sally, but were driven in with fifteen killed.

PORFIRIO DIAZ was in Guadloupe, one league from the City of Mexico. RIVA PALACIO was in Tacubaya. Many other chiefs were about the City of Mexico, with a force of nearly 20,000 men.

The reported capture of the heights of La Campana and the fortifications of La Cruz is authoritatively contradicted.

Fort Buford, Dakotah, not Captured by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 6.

Additional evidence that the reported massacre at Fort Buford is unfounded, has been received here in the shape of letters from Fort Rice, dated Feb. 25, which make no mention of Mrs. Col. RANKIN having arrived there, as was represented in a letter published in Philadelphia.

Gen. SHERMAN has a letter from RANKIN of a date subsequent to the time the massacre is said to have been committed.

The American News Company, of New-York: J. R. WALSH, of Chicago, and W. R. GILBERT, of Dubuque, have united under the name of the St. Louis News Company, and bought out the large bookstore of J. M. CRAWFORD, in Fourth-street, where they will do business as a branch of the American News Company.

Democratic Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 6.

The Democrats are parading in force this evening, with torchlights, transparencies, &c., in honor of their recent victory in Connecticut.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

SENATOR WILSON IN THE SOUTH.

Address to the People of Petersburgh.

The following is the substance of the address made to the citizens of Petersburgh by Senator WILSON, on Thursday evening last. The report in the *Express* says he commenced by announcing that he was what is known as a Radical Republican, and that he had been one for thirty-one years; that the principles of his party were the principles of justice, humanity and liberty; and, reviewing the history of that period, he said that a share of the guilt of the late war was with the Northern people, that it was not exclusively originated and incited by the people of the South.

The cause of the late war was human slavery. There were two powerful parties, one in the North and one in the South, the first directly and intensely opposed to human bondage; the second inspired by erroneous ideas of policy and right, in favor of it. The latter were strengthened in their opinions by the assurance of a mischievous party in the North, who declared that they would stand by them, even, as in the case of VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, if it came to war, and then the aggressive armies of the North would have to "pass over their dead bodies."

The war came. The Northern counselors of the South neither sacrificed themselves nor did their aid in any other respect avail. The Northern army met those of the South upon 625 battle-fields, and 325,000 men laid down their lives for human liberty. Nor did they lay down their lives without hard fought battles, for the armies of the South fought with a heroism that was worthy of a better cause.

The war ended, and the cause of human liberty was triumphant. Slavery was destroyed forever—buried beyond the reach of resurrection. Congress now proceeded to finish the work by regulating the rights of all; passed the Constitutional Amendment, a measure providing, it was true, certain disabilities, but he believed that before many months shall have passed all disabilities would be removed, and every man in the land would stand equal before the law and possessed of all the rights and immunities enjoyed by his fellows.

The same kind of men that had aided in leading the South astray before had since the war been engaged in inculcating the belief that Radical Republicanism would be overthrown; and the President, acting under the malign influence of bad men, had arrayed himself against Congress, and the Southern people embraced his policy and stood with him against the party that had rescued the country. The result is that the President cannot fulfill their hopes, nor can the Democratic party of the North; nor can anything short of the free and full adoption of the policy of Congress. That the people of the South would do this in the next two or three months, indications sufficient to convince any man assured him, and before another year rolled around he believed that the people of the whole Union, black and white, would be entirely free, and bound together in the bonds of union.

After some allusion to Mr. LINCOLN, he devoted a few remarks especially to the colored people present. He counseled them first of all to beware of contentions, to go forward with a Christian spirit, and take advantage of their freedom, improving their minds and their estates, however humble, ever upholding the cause of liberty, humanity, and justice. They were as free citizens to-day as the President, and should call no man master. They had the privilege of the ballot-box, but it was a sacred privilege, and they should never use it but with a prayerful purpose to use it only right. He concluded by cautioning the colored people against the demoralizing influence of intoxicating liquors; and then, after a few remarks of advice to the white auditors—advice not to be intolerent in their opinions, and to accord to the colored man his rights as freely as they demanded their own—he thanked the assemblage for their kindness and courtesy, promised to carry home with him a better opinion of the community than he expected to have formed, and retired amid great applause.

Senator Wilson's Reception in Virginia.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5, 1865.

Hon. HENRY WILSON returned this morning from his visit to Richmond and Petersburgh. He reports himself very much pleased with the reception accorded him in both places. He was urged by many persons to speak at Richmond, and was promised an audience of 10,000 persons if he would do so. It seemed advisable to him, however, to decline the invitation, though it is not impossible that he may accept it at a period two or three weeks distant. He was waited upon at Petersburgh by the Mayor and other city officers, all of whom showed him marked attention, and expressed a great desire to hear a speech at their own doors from an original Massachusetts Abolitionist. The meeting was attended by 3,000 or 4,000 persons, a considerable proportion of whom were whites. The Mayor presided. Mr. WILSON was listened to with the closest attention, and there was not the least disturbance of any kind at the meeting or afterward. A gentleman from this city who was present says the Senator could not have been more radical or outspoken if he had been talking to a Boston audience. He expresses himself now as thoroughly gratified at the success of his first speech in the South, and is more than ever convinced that it would be a good thing for some of our best Northern speakers to visit certain portions of the lately rebellious States. He is in receipt of several letters from North Carolina to-day, asking him to come down there and speak half a dozen times.

Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 29.

At 12 o'clock last night the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. A remarkable fact connected with the history of the last hours of its existence as a deliberative assembly was the strict decorum observed to the moment of adjourning. Aside of the gloom cast over the two Houses by the sudden demise of Mr. PREAUX, every member seemed to be deeply impressed with the condition of the country, and instead of the spirit of levity that has hitherto invariably characterized the termination of legislative sessions, whether Federal or State, the unoccupied time, while waiting for Executive communications, was spent in a solemn interchange of views in regard to the perils through which the people of the State have passed and are passing. In this vein the House has been eloquently addressed by Messrs. ROGERS, EUSTIS and ELAM, counseling patience, fortitude and hope, and as we write this paragraph, Mr. MCENERY is delivering a discourse in the same strain of earnestness, forcibly impressing the duty of manfully and courageously marching through the trials upon us, and struggling to preserve whatever rights and liberties may be left us.

The Suits Against the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans papers say that suits before the Fifth District Court by the Bank of West Tennessee and the Chattanooga Savings' Institution, against the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, have been decided by Judge LEAUMONT in favor of plaintiffs. The Bank of West Tennessee sued for the recovery of $90,887 22 and the Savings Institution for $1,833 33, all of which money was collected by the Citizens' Bank and placed to the credit of plaintiffs, respectively. The instructions were to collect in "currency," and the bank took Confederate money. On the 17th of August, 1863, the several banks of the city were requested by Gen. BANKS to turn over to the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department all moneys belonging to any person domiciled in any rebel State, and this the defence claimed released the bank from the debts above mentioned.

It was proven that $219,000 of the Confederate money seized by the militray authorities was sold afterward by JACOB BARKER, at the request of Gen. BUTLER. Judge LEAUMONT, in rendering his decision, held that the bank took the Confederate money as "currency," at its own risk, and as it was shown that the Citizens' Bank had, in May, 1862, about two millions of Confederate money, then worth almost par, while in 1863, after the issuing of Gen. BANKS' order, it only had $40,000 in Confederate money, it was evident that the bank had disposed of the balance of these notes to its best interest and that of its creditors, and plaintiffs in this case being creditors, were entitled to their proportion. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs for the full amounts claimed, interest from Sept. 10, 1863, and costs of suit.

How Mayor Monroe Took His Removal.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 28.

Dropping in at the Mayor's office about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we found the late Mayor, Hon. JOHN T. MONROE, the sole occupant, if we except his Assistant Secretary, Mr. MARKS. Mr. MONROE was quietly smoking his pipe, and did not seem at all surprised, nor much put out of temper by being so summarily put out of office.

He remarked that this was the fifth (and undoubtedly the last) time that he had been deposed from the Mayoralty of New-Orleans. First, Gen. BUTLER had notified him verbally that he was "no longer Mayor of the city;" but subsequently sent an order reinstating him until he could find a suitable substitute. This substitute being found, Mr. MONROE was again removed—this time from the City Hall to Fort Pickens. Three years elapsed and he returned, and was again elected Mayor of New-Orleans, but within one hour after installation in the chair as Chief Municipal Magistrate, his functions were suspended by Gen. CANBY. A few weeks later, and he once more assumed command in the City Hall, but the riots occurring, caused Gen. BAIRD to supersede him by a military officer. He was, however, soon again, and for the fifth time, reinstated as Mayor, and now for the fifth time he has been expelled.

Crops in Georgia.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* says that a resident of that City, who has just returned from a tour through the counties of Cass, Floyd, Polk, Carroll and Paulding, reports that he was quite astonished to find so much land under cultivation, the farms as well prepared, and the wheat crops so large and promising. The farms are well fenced, and the farmers are hopeful of fine crops, expressing the opinion that the wheat prospect has seldom been better. The people seem intent on securing a large grain harvest, and are working with determination and energy. They are very generally anxious for a speedy settlement of political difficulties, and a rapid reconstruction and restoration of the State under the recent acts of Congress. He stated that he saw, at times, beautiful green fields of wheat, extending as far as the eye could reach.

Destitution in South Carolina—Letter from Gov. Orr.

The following letter was written by Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 25, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the destitute condition of citizens in many portions of this State, in the hope that you will represent the same to the consideration of the Committee in Philadelphia who have been appointed to collate these facts, and to take the necessary steps to furnish relief to the sufferers.

Our wheat harvest will not be gathered before the 1st of July, and if the yield is a liberal one, we hope that the middle, northern and western sections of the State will be relieved from pressing want by it. But how the destitute are to be provided for up to that time depends, in a great measure, upon the liberality of persons residing abroad who have the means of contributing to this end.

To subsist the population until the first of July will require, in my opinion, the importation of not less than 400,000 bushels of corn. I am sure that I do not exaggerate the necessities of the poor, white and colored, when I say that at least 100,000 bushels will be required for gratuitous distribution among them. Those who were formerly wealthy, and had the means of relieving this class, are in most cases themselves reduced to poverty and overwhelmed by past indebtedness. Hence, comparatively few persons in this State are now able to extend charity to their suffering neighbors.

To give some idea of the scarcity of grain, I went on a visit to the District of Abbeville during the present week. I found that the concurrent testimony of all intelligent gentlemen was that there was not an excess of three weeks' supply of corn for the population of the district. This was one of the wealthiest and best cotton-growing districts in the State, but the crop has been unusually short there, as well as elsewhere in South Carolina. Some of the planters and farmers, from the proceeds of the last year's crop, are able to supply themselves with grain, but many have neither corn nor the means to purchase. This, too, was one of the districts not ravaged by either of the armies during the war.

In portions of the districts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Orangeburgh, Lexington, Richland, Fairland, Chester, Union, York, Anderson, Abbeville, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumpter, Clarendon, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Williamsburgh and Horry the destitution is very great, and it is difficult to determine in which one of them the wants are most pressing.

If your citizens should decide on affording relief, the contributions may be shipped to Gen. R. K. SCOTT, commanding District of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., with instructions that he shall cooperate with me in the distribution of the same, in such localities as we may agree are most needy.

Any aid rendered will be most gratefully received, and will be faithfully dispensed among those whose necessities are greatest.

I am, very truly, dear sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

Southern Items.

On Monday, March 25, Mr. FOOTE from the Joint Committee on Federal Relations made a report to the Louisiana Legislature, of which the following extract shows the spirit: "We, therefore, exhort the people to organize thoroughly and take an active part in all elections, under whatever authority they may be held. Avoid all semblance of opposition to the free and fair suffrage of every man having the right to vote under the authority of Congress. Let there be no collisions or conflicts of any kind. Avoid discussions among yourselves. Bring forward as candidates, citizens in whose wisdom, discretion and courage you can place implicit confidence, and whose qualifications shall conform, as far as practicable, to the requirements of Congress. Suppress, as far as possible, the consideration of all questions which may lead to division of opinion among you. Look to the characters of the men whom you elect. Do not seek to bind them in advance by any particular course of policy, the wisdom and propriety of which must at last be determined by the "logic of events," but leave them free and untrammeled to act as their judgments may dictate, for the interest and honor of the State."

The citizens of Augusta (Ga.) lately held a meeting and having nominated Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT as Mayor, passed resolutions declaring it wisdom "to recognize and conform to the situation, and to labor for the elevation of those who are hereafter to participate with us in the highest privilege of citizenship;" also, asking the City Council to pass an ordinance authorizing the registry of the negroes at the earliest possible period. In his reply accepting the nomination, Mr. BLODGETT acquiesced in the policy established by Congress, said he thought there was no reason why there should now be any serious diversity of opinion, but that the good of our common country demands a prompt and willing obedience to the laws.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of March 24, announces the adjournment, until July 8, of the State Legislature, after a session of over four months, and says: "Among the important measures to be noticed are those having for their object the advancement of our material interest, viz.: The establishment of a financial scheme looking to the restoration of the public credit, the aid extended to railroads, the immigration scheme and the inauguration of a system of common schools. There was a very laudable disposition shown by the General Assembly to avoid any entanglements with the General Government, and the anomalous condition of the State suggested the propriety of abstaining from legislating in regard to our Federal relations."

The Unconditional Union Executive Committee of Alabama, appointed at the Huntsville meeting, have advised the Union men of the different counties in the State to hold county meetings within the next sixty days to appoint delegates to a general Convention, to be held in the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of June next. The Committee recommend to the true, sincere, unconditional Union men in all the counties in the State to send a full delegation to the Convention, with the end in view of restoring the State of Alabama to her relations to the Federal Union, in accordance with the great principles of Republican representative government and the laws recently enacted by the Congress of the United States.

A letter from Pensacola, Fla., says that at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, white and black, was held there on the evening of March 27, at which addresses were made by J. R. MALLERY, Esq., J. D. WOLF and Rev. HAYS SIDERWIGHT, (colored.) The last speaker appealed to his colored friends to stand by the South, and to cast their votes for Southern men, saying that they were the only persons who fully understood their condition. During his speech cheers from both sides were loudly given for the speaker.

The Great Colliery Explosion in Virginia—More than Seventy Persons Killed.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 5.

Most of our readers are familiar with the coal dug from the Clover Hill pits in Chesterfield County, about twenty-one miles from Richmond by road, and thirty-one by rail; the company's branch railroad, nineteen miles in length, connecting at Chester, twelve miles from this city, with the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. These mines, which have been worked for many years, consist at present of three pits, known respectively as the Bright Hope, Raccoon and Hall's pits, and from these pits were raised last year about 900,000 bushels of coal. Both of the last-named pits having been for some time submerged, operations in them were temporarily discontinued, and the Bright Hope mine was the scene of a terrific explosion on Wednesday last, which, without a moment's warning, hurled nearly a hundred human beings into eternity. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by the neglect of a drunken gasman to discharge the duties of his office, which are to examine, with one of DAVY's safety lamps, the condition of the air, and attend to the proper ventilation of the pits, this ventilation being kept up by means of doors opening into various portions of the pits, the purification of the air in this mine being additionally secured by a powerful wind-fan driven by the pit engine. There are, however, many other causes which may produce an explosion in the mines, one of these being a tumble, or (as it is technically termed by the miners) a fall, which occurs when a portion of the roof falling in admits into the pit the impure gases which may have accumulated above, and which, taking fire from the lights used by the workmen, are sometimes the cause of an explosion.

We are informed that a few days since a portion of the roof of this pit threatened "a fall," and that Mr. OWEN was preparing to put in scalers to prevent the danger. The pit has two shafts, (used respectively for ascending and descending,) running 850 feet beneath the surface of the earth, but so powerful was the explosion that the overseers on the platform at the entrance to the shaft were greatly jarred, and so terrific the heat of burning gas that the rope to the bucket, in which two or three poor fellows were at the time ascending to light and life, was instantaneously severed, as though by a knife, and the unhappy men, with lightning-like rapidity, were hurled back to an awful but happily a speedy death.

The number of operatives in the employ of the Clover Hill Company is nearly two hundred, and a little village, with a population of about one thousand, has sprung up in the vicinity of the pits, and when the tidings of the disaster, which had killed some seventy men, spread through the village, the excitement, suspense and agony were intense. The mouth of the pit was soon surrounded by some hundreds of persons, and the shrieks, moans and lamentations of the female friends of the victims were indeed harrowing. Stern men who had faced the horrors of many a battle-field, were unable to bear the heartrending scene, and, weeping like children, turned away utterly unmanned.

The following letter, which was received on yesterday, will enable our readers faintly to imagine the extent and the horrors of the catastrophe:

CLOVER HILL, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

D. S. Wooldridge, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: When the pit bottom was reached last evening it was ascertained that the lumber-house in the pit, which contained some powder, was on fire. I endeavored to get the men to put it out, which, no doubt, could have been done; but the men feared the danger of another explosion, and were unwilling to work. The pit has been again examined this morning, and the fire is so small that it could be managed if the men were willing to risk the danger. Under all the circumstances, I have determined to save the pit by closing both shafts. We are now engaged in this work.

All of the men, about seventy in number, and all the mules that were in the pit are of course lost. The bodies cannot be recovered until the fire is extinguished and the pit is reopened.

Very respectfully,
J. H. COX.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A peculiar divorce case is progressing in Dayton, Ohio. The parties have only been married about three months. A correspondent writes: "It was a regular love match. They had known each other for years, and were apparently living very happily. The husband went East a while ago, and was absent a couple of weeks. To his intense surprise, he found on his return that his wife had taken the preliminary steps to obtain a divorce. On his attempt to remonstrate, she showed him a letter that had arrived in his absence, which she had opened and read. It was a high-flown love letter from some "friend," and written in a way that looked suspiciously like an *answer*. In vain he protested he knew nothing about it; she utterly refused to believe in or trust him again, and is determined to go on with the divorce, and will break up their once happy home rather than trust her husband's word."

The recent duel between two Mississippi editors grew out of a discussion on political subjects, and the parties were Col. E. M. YERGER, of the Jackson *Mississippian*, and T. M. PARTRIDGE, of the Vicksburgh *Herald*. The following dispatch in the *Mississippian* explains the matter:

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1867.

I have noticed a scurrilous article in the Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 21st inst. concerning the editor of the *Mississippian*. This is to denounce the author as a base and cowardly traducer, who has sought the opportunity of my absence to slander me. I shall continue to defend the honor of the State even at the risk of my life. I demand immediate satisfaction. I am conveniently outside of the limits of my State, at the Overton House, Memphis.

E. M. YERGER,
Editor of *Mississippian*.

A correspondent writing from Indianapolis (Ind.) says: "While passing through the Union Depot a few days ago, I was accosted by a one-armed man in faded army blue. Fourteen years ago I first saw him working at a windlass in the gold diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted by that windlass, from a single "shaft," more than $800,000. A few months later I bade him good-bye, as he sailed from Melbourne for New-York with $200,000 in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded rebel soldier, lying on the battle-field of Antietam. A little more than a year later I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in a hospital in Tennessee. To-day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on public charity for a dinner."

It is said that at a recent Democratic caucus in a strong Republican town in Connecticut, after the candidates for representation were nominated, a vote was passed instructing the Town Committee to contract for the printing of several thousand votes, containing their names, and that they be used year after year for the standing candidates, as this method would save the annual trouble and expense of printing.

The Elmira *Advertiser* gives THEODORE MOORE as the name of the individual who is alleged to have swindled the citizens of Addison out of some $20,000 recently. He was under arrest at one time, but managed to escape, as is supposed, by bribing a constable. His confederate in this city bore the highly respectable name of JONES.

There is quite an excitement in Chicago over the case of Rev. C. J. P. PETERSON, Pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in that city. He recently seized and took to his church the material which a printer was using in getting out a pamphlet for his use, and the printer had the reverend gentleman arrested for larceny.

The oldest member of the new Connecticut House of Representatives is probably Judge JOHN O. PETTIBONE, (Dem.,) of Simsbury. He is 80 years of age, and was elected to the Legislature forty-five years ago. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1804, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, being one of his classmates.

As an evidence of change in public sentiment in Georgia, it is mentioned that the Atlanta *Opinion*, the special advocate of Ex-Gov. JOSEPH BROWN's position, has distanced its competitors in circulation, so that the official list of advertised letters has been awarded to it after six weeks' existence.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to women. The Senate resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give $100,000 from the State Treasury for every twenty miles of railroad hereafter built, failed in the Assembly.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. SCHWENK, First Lieutenant Forty-first United States Infantry, having reported to the commanding General in New-Orleans for assignment to duty, has been ordered to join his regiment at Baton Rouge, La.

ROBERT TOOMBS, who has been for some weeks at his old home in Georgia, in a letter to a friend, says he prefers to live there, with all their political disadvantages, to living anywhere else in the world.

ROMEO PRICE, an old and well-known servant at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, died on the 2d inst., at the age of 80 years. He had been employed at the hotel ever since its establishment in 1826.

The keeper of a small saloon at Matawan, N. J., named MICHAEL MCGUNIGAL, has been left an estate valued at $500,000 by a deceased brother in Philadelphia.

Major-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, in command in North Carolina, has been relieved, and ordered to join his regiment.

MARTIN B. PERKINS, a jeweler in Schuylerville, N. Y., has absconded, after raising over $7,000 by means of forged notes.

Hon. J. B. GRINNELL is quite ill at Des Moines, Iowa, of erysipelas.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Senate providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission of three persons, not interested in any railroad company, who shall investigate the condition of every railroad in the State, its tariff of charges, whether any unjust, partial or oppressive regulations or discriminations are made, the condition of the road, amount of stock and indebtedness, receipts and expenditures, &c. The Commission is to make a report with such recommendations as they think advisable, before the first day of January next.

The Postmaster-General has ordered an increase of 20 per cent. on all salaries of clerks paid by the Post-office Department of $1,000 per annum or less, to date from the first of March, and an increase of 10 per cent. on salaries over $1,000. All route agents in the employ of the Department are to receive 20 per cent. on their present salary from same date. All letter carriers who have been six months in the service will receive the same.

All of the important rivers in Maine have their tiers of waterfalls, and one of her engineers asserted in a memorial addressed to the Governor and Council last Winter, that "if Maine shall do the part which her position and her resources make it incumbent upon her to do, there will be invested within her limits in 1877 a capital of $140,000,000 in manufactures, yielding an annual product of $300,000,000, and employing a population directly engaged of 250,000."

Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass.

The report of Prof. AGASSIZ, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, for the past year, has been laid before the Massachusetts Legislature. The principal work of the year was the reception, and suitable arrangement for preservation, of the immense and valuable collections made in Brazil by Prof. AGASSIZ, yet there are still about sixty kegs and cases not unpacked. In the class of fishes no less than 50,000 specimens were actually counted, representing over 2,200 species, 2,000 of which are probably new to science. The various departments of the institution have not been suffered to languish, however, and considerable additions and exchanges were effected. As it was deemed best to begin the Museum in a small building and enlarge as its wants increased, the present building has become full to overflowing; part of the rooms, which might have been made into exhibition rooms, are transformed into store-rooms, and by far the largest and most important portion of the collections are packed away in barrels and boxes, rendering the use of specimens for study very laborious, indeed almost impossible. The collection of reptiles is probably the largest in the country, and may compare favorably with those of the old world. That of fishes outstrips anything now existing, exceeding those of the British Museum and Jardin des Plantes taken together. The number of species of this class of vertebrates is more than 9,000. No museum is richer in its collection of radiates. Certain branches of natural history have been fostered, to the neglect of others, in order to fill wants not supplied by other museums, and to avoid the mistake often made by such institutions of repeating each other.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SOME LOVER'S CLEAR DAY.

BY JOHN WEISS.

Why am I not with thee?
Oh, see how blue the sky; 'tis surely springing
From out thy thought to bend and rest on mine,
How still, how clear, though all the town is ringing
With voice and din to vex me as I pine
To be with thee.

The noise repels me not;
For swiftly through the cloudless air I travel,
Thy heart itself the distance spans for me;
Oh royal road, on which my thoughts unravel
Time, space, and tumult, on their quest for thee!
Repel me not.

Wherefore must I be here,
When in this very day that God is making
He seems to summon each to seek its own!
The blossom to the sunshine is awaking,
Like answers like, and nothing is alone,—
While I am here.

I long to see thy face;
My heart too fatefully and swiftly mounting
Demands to sate its hunger in thine eyes—
Ah, not content its late delight recounting,
It must go seek its fountains where they rise
Beyond thy face.

Too bold, my heart, too bold!
Wilt thou not fright her with thy selfish yearning,
And what art thou that she should harbor thee?
Ah! what is she, whose gracious might is turning,
Resistless turning this poor heart to [illegible]
So bold, so bold!

Oh, never seek a name
For this sweet sorrow—let it unnamed rule me,
Consent of both to it is name enough:
Does God with thee conspire to bless and school me,
Oh, then the sweetest word we speak is rough,
And not a name.

What hammer turned this spell?
Whether I dream or work, it holds me ever,
I dream herself, I work as one that sleeps;
My labor's forge no temper yields to sever
This sky and sun slaked tyranny that keeps
Me well—yes, well.

Our pulses weld the chain,
My heart's clear day that melts, thy clearness greeting;
Thou'lt never speak the word nor send the glance,
Nor with a mood transfix me e'er so fleeting,
That shall destroy me with deliverance,
Thy self to gain.

—From the Galaxy for April 15.

ODD WATCHES.

From All the Year Round.

Early watchmakers, patronizing the vegetable kingdom, adopted the forms of fruits and flowers. In the Bernal collection (a rare medley of artistic odds and ends) there was a Nuremberg watch in the shape of a pear, in parcel-gilt silver. Another, shaped like a melon, was made by a Frenchman. It is only one inch and a quarter in diameter, and has a key in the form of a melon-leaf. At the South Kensington Museum is a very small apple-shaped watch, about a century old, with a gold enamel case studded with seed pearls. One of the old watches of Nuremberg has the form of an acorn, and is provided with a small wheel-lock pistol, which is supposed to have been used as an alarum. One watch, talked about by the archæologists, is in the shape of a tulip, with three crystal faces. Another, having the same form, but scarcely an inch in diameter, is so constructed that the leaves or petals of the flower open a little at the bottom of the watch, disclosing a small spring, which, when pressed, pushes up the lid and shows the dial-face.

Mr. Bernal had a watch in which the works were contained within the body of a tiny eagle; the imitative bird opened across the centre and displayed a richly engraved dial plate, while the exterior was rendered classical by the story of Jupiter and Ganymede; it might either be worn suspended from the girdle by a ring or be rested on a table by means of three claws. Ducks have sometimes had a share of watchmaker's attention bestowed upon them. Witness a duck-shape watch about two inches and a half long, in the South Kensington Museum, and another in a private collection, in which the feathers of the duck are chased in silver, and the lower half, when opened, exhibits a dial-face decked with jewels.

A whole class of watches were for generations known as Nuremberg eggs. One, supposed to have belonged to James I., is of a flattish egg-shape, the outer case plain, the inner elaborately engraved; the face has a calendar, and wherewithal for showing the moon's age. Another, existing in a private collection, is an egg cut out of a jacinth, with the dial-face visible through the transparent jewel—a very beautiful mode of indulging in these crotchets. In the Dover Museum is a double-cased egg-watch with two movable dials, one for showing the hours of the day in the usual fashion, and the other for the names and days of the month; there are also means for denoting the day of the week and the position of the sun in the zodiac; and—an oddity indeed—the hands go the reverse way from those in ordinary watches, or from right to left, as if the artist's notion of time took a backward direction. In Hollar's set of four engravings of the Four Seasons, a lady is represented in the character of Summer, with an egg-watch suspended from her girdle.

Surely the most dismal of all watches must have been those shaped in the form of a skull or death's head, intended, doubtless, as mementoes of the fleetness of time and the brevity of man's existence. Many examples of this class are contained in various public and private collections. One of these, small in size, is of silver, and has a ring at the top to suspend it from the girdle; the lower jaw of the skull opens, and there displays the dial-face. Another of the doleful family, made in the seventeenth century, opens at the lower jaw to show what's o'clock, and has inscriptions on the outside. When Diana of Poictiers became mistress to Henry II. of France she was a widow, and the courtiers of the sovereign, to ingratiate themselves with the favorite, wore death's-head watches as a kind of complimentary mourning. But the most celebrated death's-head watch, once belonging to Mary, Queen of Scots, was that which the royal lady gave to Mary Seaton, her maid of honor, and which afterward came into the possession of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. It is of silver gilt. The forehead of the skull bears the symbols of death, the scythe and the hour-glass, placed between a palace and a cottage, to show the impartiality of the grim destroyer; at the back of the skull is Time destroying all things, and at the top of the head are scenes of the Garden of Eden and the Crucifixion. The watch is opened by reversing the skull, placing the upper part of it in the hollow of the hand, and fitting the jaw by a hinge, this part being enriched by engraved representations of the Holy Family, angels and shepherds with their flocks. The works of the watch form the brains of the skull, and are within a silver envelope, which acts as a musically-toned bell, while the dial-plate serves as the palate. This very curious work of art, which was made at Blois, is too large to be carried as a pocket watch.

Some of the old watchmakers were remarkably smitten with a taste for astronomy, dealing with the heavenly bodies in a way which modern watches seldom aspire to. There is an oval silver watch by Dupont, with index hands to show the hour of the day, the day of the week, the day of the month, and the age of the moon, while there are other arrangements for denoting something about the constellations; and inside the cover are a sun-dial and a compass. Jean Baptiste Duboule, of Geneva, made a large watch, which denotes the four parts of the day, the hour of the day, the day of the week, the day of the month, the name of the month, the sign of the zodiac, the age of the moon, the phase of the moon, and the four seasons of the year; far too complex, probably, to be really reliable as an astronomical guide, seeing that the smallest disarrangement in any little wheel would throw sun, moon and earth into awful catastrophe. More practicable was a watch made by a Polish peasant, Kuhaiesky, at Warsaw, which denoted the time at different places under different longitudes—a contrivance which we have seen imitated in a modern English watch. One of these mechanical conundrums was found among the loot of the Emperor of China's Summer palace at Pekin, when captured by the English; it was at the time of Louis XVI., and is supposed to have been presented to the Son of the Sun and Moon by that sovereign; it was a telescope enriched with pearls and enamels; but when we are told that "the eye-glass is formed of a watch set with pearls," we confess to being puzzled.

Some good people in past times affected the wearing of watches in ways not often adopted just now. Archbishop Parker, in a will drawn up in Latin rather less than three centuries ago, said: "I give to my reverend brother Richard, Bishop of Ely, my stick of Indian cane which hath a watch in the top of it." Several other walking-stick watches are still preserved in collections of *bijouterie*; while watches in rings are still more common. One of the Electors of Saxony used to have a watch in his saddle. The Earl of Leicester gave to Queen Elizabeth, as a New Year's gift, "one armlet or shakell of golde, all over fairely garnished with rubyes and dyamondes, haveing in the closing thereof a clocke," —that is, having a watch in the clasp. The courtly dames of those times often carried a watch suspended to a chattellaine, with keys, seals, minatures, brelogues, &c. Cruciform watches were much coveted by pious persons, who reverenced the symbolism embodied in them. One such, about two centuries old, is called a *montre d'Abbesse*, and is supposed to have been made for the lady superior of a religious house; its surface bears numerous scriptural designs in relief. Another, however, which was in the Bernal collection, had quite as much heathenism as scripturalism about it: seing that it was engraved with figures of Diana and Endymion. Once now and then ladies wore watches in the form of a book, the cover being pierced to show the hours on the dial.

All sorts of ingenuity were exercised in selecting the materials, forms, and arrangements of watches. They were, as is well known, brought into use as substitutes for the hour-glass which was wont to be carried by professors, judges, and other persons who required easy means of determining the lapse of an hour or any aliquot part of an hour. When the real watch was first introduced there was no metal chain connected with the mainspring, its place being supplied by catgut. A watch of this kind was given by Mary Queen of Scots to an attendant on the night before her execution. Some of the watches were made of crystal, to render the beautiful mechanism of the works visible. Some have had the twelve letters of the maker's or owner's name to do duty for the twelve figures on the dial. Some were pedometer watches, one form of which is still used. Napoleon had one that wound itself up by means of a weighted lever which rose and fell at every step; but those now made are for measuring speed in walking, which can only be useful to those who make regular steps of given length a known number of which equal a mile. Some are touch watches, to be used in the dark or by blind persons. There are twelve projecting studs round the rim of the case; an index hand, at the back, when moved forward, stops at the portion of the hour indicated by the dial; and the index and studs together enable the time to be felt by the fingers.

The attempts to produce sounds of various kinds in a watch have been numerous. The celebrated French maker, Breguet, was famous for repeating watches of this kind; and the sovereigns of Europe were ready enough to give him two or three hundred guineas for one. Of course alarums are more simple, seeing that the mechanism is required merely to ring a bell at some definite and pre-arranged hour in advance. Charles the First kept an alarum watch at his bedside at night; the outer case inclosed two silver bells which struck the hours and quarters. M. Rangouet, a French maker, about a century ago, is credited with the construction of a musical watch, of the common pocket size, which played duets, and the works of which were so nicely adjusted that the musical portion and the time-measuring portion did not interfere with each other. This is far surpassed by a watch, about the size of an egg, constructed by a Rusian peasant in the time of the Empress Catherine the Second, and now preserved in the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh. This elaborate work is both a repeating watch and a watch that performs a chant. Inside is a representation of the tomb of Christ, with Roman sentinels on guard. On pressing a spring, a stone rolls away from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, angels appear, holy women enter the sepulchre and sing the same chant which is still sung in the Russo-Greek church on Easter Eve. A story is told of some missionaries at Tongataboo which shows that the exhibitors of talking and singing watches are apt to find their own reputation rise and fall with that of the mechanism itself. The real instrument was a cuckoo clock, but it would apply to watches as well. The natives believed that the missionaries' cuckoo clocks were inhabited by a spirit, and regarded them accordingly with reverential awe. One of them, bolder than the rest, picked one of the clocks to pieces to have a peep at the spirit. Of course he could not put it together again; and the fame of the missionaries was damaged when it was found that they also were powerless in the matter. There is some mention made of watches which actually talked, emitting articulate sounds in the form of words; but this we deem doubtful. Vocalization or singing is a very different affair; this can unquestionably be done by pieces of mechanism much smaller than a pocket watch—as the Swiss Nightingale at the Great Exhibition testified.

One recorded watch was very big—viz., that which was made for the Irish giant, about eighty years ago; the works were very strong, and the watch with the seal and key weighed nearly a pound. Far more numerous, however, have been the tiny watches, marvelous on account of the quantity of mechanism compressed within small spaces. One of these is about the size and shape of an almond. At the first of our great exhibitions, the Swiss exhibited a watch only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case; it showed hours, minutes, seconds and the day of the month. An English specimen, the size of a threepenny-piece, was a giant to it. The Annual Register, about a century ago, told of a watch only the fifty-fourth part of an inch in diameter; but this, we suspect, must be a mistake for fifty-four hundreds of an inch—a very different affair. Arnold presented to George III. an exquisite watch of the size of silver penny, set in a ring; it consisted of 120 separate parts, the whole of which weighed together less than six pennyweights. And so intricate were the works, that Arnold had to make tools himself before he could make the watch. The King was so delighted with the work that he sent Arnold 500 guineas. When the Czar of Russia heard of this, he offered Arnold a 1,000 guineas to make a similar one for him; but this the artist refused, determined that his own sovereign's watch should be unique.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

At the beginning of last month died at St. Petersburgh Count Ludovic de Ligny-Luxemburg, a retired Major in the Russian army, in the 85th year of his age. He had arrived in Russia at the end of the last century with his father, Count Charles de Ligny-Luxemburg, formerly a Colonel in the French army under Louis XVI., and the last representative of the younger branch of the house of the same name, so famous in times of yore, and four members of which—Charles IV., Henry VII., Venceslas and Sigismund—were Emperors of Germany. From that house issued the celebrated Marshal of Luxemburg. Count Charles, when at the head of a regiment of light horse, was particularly fond of a sergeant of his corps, who deserted, to the surprise of every one, was arrested and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned at the pressing instance of Count Charles himself, who came to Paris for the purpose.

A great number of years elapsed. Count Charles, whose estates had been confiscated by a decree of the revolutionary committee, emigrated, and was cordially received in Russia and at the Court of the Duke of Wurtemberg, who had made his acquaintance in France. His son, Count Ludovic, was attached as a captain to the flying column of Gen. Tchernischew, and took, at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, a French flag, which he offered to Bernadotte, Prince of Sweden, whom the Tchernischew column had been ordered to join.

Bernadotte was struck with the beautiful features and noble appearance of the young officer. "What is your name?" asked he.

"Charles de Ligny de Luxembourg."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Bernadotte, who kissed him with transports of joy, and passed round his neck the insignia of the Order of the Sword. "Salute your father in the name of the sergeant whom he saved from being shot. Our destinies have changed, but I fondly hope that we shall meet again."

On his advent to the Swedish Crown, Bernadotte invited Count Charles de Ligny-Luxemburg to come and reside at his Court, but the old Count, detained in Russia by family matters, could not accede to that wish. Then Bernadotte conferred upon his saviour the Order of Wasa of the first class, and granted to him a life pension. When Count Charles died the King of Sweden sent back the insignia of that decoration to the Luxemburg family, as an heir-loom. Count Ludovic, who was brought up with Prince Adam de Wurtemberg, became a most enigmatical man, and was, during a certain time, the object of very mysterious speculations. According to the current rumors, he was the unfortunate Dauphine, Louis XVII. of France. However, it is certain that at the entry of the Allies into Paris, (1814,) he was introduced to the Empress Josephine, who promised him to provide for his future, and requested him to call again on the next morning, to be presented to the Allied Sovereigns. But Josephine died suddenly on that very night.

There are still living in St. Petersburgh persons [illegible] the confidence of Count Charles de [illegible], and to whom he [illegible] this secret: While [illegible] in Paris during the reign of terror, and trying to find the means of escaping from France, he was requested by Josephine Beauharnois to call on her. He answered the invitation, and found Josephine with Mme. Tallien. Those ladies begged him to take under his protection a child on whose birth they promised soon to give full explanations. They gave to the Count money and a pass, and accompanied him outside the suburbs of Paris. At the northern frontier the resemblance of the child to the Dauphine, whose death had just been announced, raised suspicion in the minds of the municipal authorities, and both fugitives were arrested, and kept in prison during more than a year; in fact, till Josephine and Mme. Tallien had obtained their liberty from M. Cochon, then Home Minister. After having spent a few years in Wurtemberg, Count Charles, married, and following the advice of his friend, the Duke Adam, he proceeded to St. Petersburgh, where he resided to the end of his life. On his crossing Mittau he obtained a presentation to Louis XVIII., who received him very coldly.

A most singular circumstance is that Count Ludovic de Ligny-Luxemburg, notwithstanding both his admission into the Russian army and the confirmation of his title of Count, had no certificate of birth. At the head of his bed was suspended a likeness of Mary Antoinette, whom he always called his mother.

THE KING AND HIS FAITHFUL SERVANT.

From the Magyar Poet, Petöfi.

Lo! he sits proudly on his throne,
The throne so totteringly that stands,
And there the valets of his own
Crouch at his feet and lick his hands.

That tottering throne, it shakes—it shakes;
Is it an earthquake? Earthquake! No.
It is the popular storm that makes
That throne of tinsel tremble so.

As the dammed river flowing o'er
Its banks inundates vales and plains,
The people will be bound no more,
But turn to swords their ancient chains.

And while the throne in ruin falls,
The crouching flatterers all are gone,
Abandoned are the royal halls
By all, except the King—and one.

Who is that one? Inquire, and guess,
Who can that silent spectre be?
With pale white cheeks—with bloody dress,—
His hand is *Death!* the hangman he!

"By all deserted?" said the king;
"I look around, we are but two;
Thou only dost thy service bring,
Thou midst the faithless only true."

"Yes, I am here, but am not thine!
Time other occupation brings;
For even a hangman will decline
To be the tool of tottering kings.

"Know those that stand round royal shrines
Are shadows in the light of day,
Seen while the sun of favor shines,
And when it sinks they pass away.

"I'll not desert thee yet,—indeed,
My daily bread depends on thee.
I'll not desert thee in the need
I have of thee as thou of me."

AMERICAN HUMOR.

New-York Correspondence of the London Spectator.

A somewhat thorough examination and comparison of the writings of the humorists of the Old England and the New has led me to the conclusion that there is no notable difference between them, and none at all which is not the result of slight differences in dialect—for instance, the rustic Yankee and the cockney, the negro and the Irish—and in the circumstances of the writers. The difference is not in spirit, but in mere form and subject-matter. The discovery of a peculiarly American wit or humor I cannot but regard as attributable to that rather fidgety craving, on both sides of the water, for that wonderful new "American" coming man or thing of which vain longing Mr. Carlyle's question, and Mr. Emerson's silence are almost equal manifestations. When an "American" trait of humor must needs be found in the use of the numeral 4 instead of the preposition *for*, because such disrespectful treatment of an august numeral is a manifestation of the "American" lack of reverence, (which criticism I have seen in one of the London articles upon Artemus Ward,) I am confirmed in my opinion that the "Americanism" of our humor is found only because it is sought with such sensitive expectation. For the truth is that this use of 4 is merely the result of an attempt to make fun by painfully sought-out blunders in spelling. If it is humorous and "American" to write 4 instead of *for*, how much more humorous and how intensely "American" it would be to write about the 42de of our soldiers, and the 11ed bread of the Hebrews! Much of our Yankee humor is based upon exaggeration. So is much of Shakespeare's. When *Falstaff* says that he is a man "of continual dissolution and thaw," when *Benedick* says of *Beatrice* that "if her breath were as terrible as her terminations she would infect to the North Star," what did they do but exaggerate, like a pair of Yankees as they were? English humor, particularly that in which you and we have a common heritage, is full of such exaggeration.

Serious as we seem, and as we are, we are fond of making fun, and often relieve our feelings under adverse circumstances in that way when other people would grumble. I have seen negotiations of some importance opened and carried on far toward a conclusion, in a series of repartees—not very brilliant, I must confess—but when the clinch came, with it came sobriety. Much of our oratorical bombast is uttered by men who are in earnest, and who think that bombast is eloquence, but not a little is mere humorous or whimsical exaggeration, which is so understood by the hearers, and which yet is spoken and listened to with unmoved countenance on both sides. Mr. Lincoln's remark in one of his State papers—a Message, I believe—that certain gunboats were of such light draught that they could float "wherever the ground was a little damp," caused remark in England; and indeed it was not dignified, but it attracted very little attention here, because we are accustomed to such a way of speaking, even when we are in earnest; and also because the joke was none of Mr. Lincoln's, but a mere adoption by him of an exaggeration current here for twenty years and more. I can remember its use for at least as long a time as that. It was first applied, not to gunboats, but to the huge Hudson River steamers, which, although between two and three hundred feet long, and having paddle-wheels thirty feet in diameter, were built of such light draught that every stroke of their paddles seemed to lift them over the water, instead of pushing them through it. I heard a story many years ago, of one of these boats, which could go "most anywhere where it was a leetle miste;" that she avoided an obstacle in the river by passing in the early morning over a river-side meadow while a heavy dew was on the grass; but that the sun rising before she was well over, she came near being left high and dry by her captain's presumption. One of the most characteristic manifestations of this exaggeration, carried to the utmost of whimsical extravagance, is the story told by a Yankee of a very powerful machine invented by a friend of his to draw teeth. It was tried upon one man, and the tooth wouldn't come; "cause ye see his teeth was sot dreful tight inter his systim. So they tied him inter the cheer, en drawd, en drawd, en drawd; en suthin had to come; so they drawd his hull 'natomy right out uv him, en left his flesh in a heap in the cheer."

But more peculiar to us than this extravagant exaggeration, which, as I have said, is in fact not peculiarly ours, is a certain dry, logical humor, which is usually put into the mouths of rogues. I was told of a cashier of a "red dog bank" in Indiana that being called upon in specie-paying days to cash a few hundred dollars of his own notes, he replied, "I should be very glad to pay you the cash, but it's against the law." The note presenter looked in wonder. "Why, don't you see, the Banking Law prescribes that every bank shall keep on hand in coin at least fifteen per cent. of its issues. Now, I've got the fifteen per cent. 'cording to law; but if I pay it away to you I shall be short. So you see you'r askin' me to do what's not 'cording to law." We sometimes act out a humor that is somewhat peculiar. A Mrs. L. H—— (the story is true,) mistaking the meaning of the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, and declaring that she is unrepresented because she has no vote, refuses to pay taxes. She is ordered by the county authorities to appear on the highway in person or by proxy, and work out the tax. Obedient to the summons, she appears on the highway in person, bearing a fire-shovel, to the great disgust of the roadmaster. Consequently, much disturbance between Mrs. H—— and the county authorities, in which, it being of a verbal nature, she has the better. But the tax will be collected by process of law, if necessary, and Mrs. H—— will be allowed the free use of her [illegible] and liberty. There is a kind of humor [illegible] here, which [illegible] trap into which a victim is suddenly precipitated. It is merely variety of what you and we, in slang, both call "a sell." One of our stump speakers, some years ago, at a meeting where it was a great point to conciliate the Irish vote, was led by his love of a good thing to peril his party and himself. He had been handling the Native American Party very roughly (in earnest,) and then went on: "Who dig all our canals? Irishmen? [Applause.] Who build our railroads? Irishmen. [Great applause.] Who build all our jails? Irishmen. [Tumultuous applause.] Who *fill* all our jails? Irishmen." The descent into the trap was so sudden that the speaker escaped by precipitate flight before the rush at the staging. There is another kind of humor, so called, which is hardly humor, and which consists in strange comparisons, not really witty, but laughable for their mingled oddity and aptness. A short time since, two young ladies well known to me were holding high converse over the virtues of a certain new dress. "And does it fit well?" asked one. "Fit? as if I'd been melted and poured in." I was not present, but I know as well as if I were that the girl of seventeen said this with no particular intention of being funny, but merely because it occurred to her as a good way in which to express the admirable set of her gown. And thus, without intending or knowing it, she took her place among "American" humorists. Of all the kinds of humor in vogue here, that, if it be humor, is the only one that seems to me peculiar to

A YANKEE.

THINGS WE READ ABOUT.

Charles Lamb's Personal Appearance and Habits.—It is singular that the writers who imagine themselves competent to better Lamb's condition and circumstances, and to recast a character of marked individuality in the mould of an exemplary person, should not have suggested emendations of his extraordinary *physique*. A Jewish nose, set between wild, uneasy eyes, that looked—to use a graphic expression attributed to Mr. Procter, but not to be found in his Memoir—"as if they would pick up pins and needles"; an "indescribable" mouth, of which N. P. Willis said that he could not be certain "whether it expressed much humor or feeling, good-nature or a sort of whimsical peevishness, or twenty other things which passed over it by turns," but which habitually wore a smile, says Mr. Procter, "as sweet as ever threw sunshine upon a human face"; a countenance deeply marked by wiry lines, but assuming in sleep, according to De Quincey, "an expression almost seraphic, from its intellectual beauty of outline, its childlike simplicity, and its benignity,"—a harmony of effect which was "disturbed by the eyes in Lamb's waking face"; an enormous head, covered with short, bristling black hair; stooping shoulders and a back slightly humped; legs not very long, but supernaturally thin,—"immaterial legs," Hood called them,—"stilts," "spider's strings," were Lamb's characterizations of a similar pair; out of these elements was composed the visible Charles Lamb, who was always, after he had managed to wear out one snuff-colored suit, clad in "quaint uncontemporary habiliments" of black, body-coat, small clothes, silk stockings and gaiters, which "seemed longing," writes Mr. John Forster, "for something more substantial to close in." No wonder that the best portrait of him extant is Brook Pulham's caricature, a hasty sketch scratched upon copper; no wonder that Barry Cornwall fell into a rage, and took a bookseller sharply to task for exposing in his window a *bona fide* likeness, which the impetuous young Procter mistook for a caricature.

A sudden, eager manner, partly the effect of a nervous temperament, and partly of the anxiety to get his sentence out, which is characteristic of a man who stammers; quick, jerky movements; constant restlessness, which rendered it impossible for him to "sit and think," and kept him walking about the streets of London during the intervals of business, and in the suburbs all day after his release from the India House; a want of continuity in his studies, and a habit of saying "what came uppermost" in conversation, letters or essays; things such as these as clearly indicate an excitable nature as the wildness of the eye. The surprising circumstance suggestive of the essential contradiction among its elements which gave a peculiar charm to Lamb's character is, that, along with this excitability, he manifested unusual sobriety of judgment and severity of taste. The thing that "came uppermost" in his mind was often the best thing of its kind,—the most sensible, most humorous, or wittiest, and usually the most appropriate. Whimsical, wayward, petulent, discourteous, unsympathizing, as he sometimes was, his conduct and his writings alike show how firmly his character rested upon the foundations of good sense.

No doubt his heart sometimes led him astray. No doubt he evinced a lack of the wisdom of this world on occasions when it would have stood him in good stead. He robbed himself and his sister by giving money to those who made bad use of it, by paying pensions that prolonged worthless lives, and by assisting enterprises of which he disapproved. He wrote political lampoons unworthy of his genius in both substance and spirit, in order to oblige persons with whose opinions he did not sympathize, for he had no political opinions—forgetting the pain a pasquinade might inflict upon a stranger in the satisfaction it afforded his friend. He wrote weak verses for the album of every young woman who asked the favor, and then allowed Moxon to print a collection of these rhymes as an advertisement of printers' work. He wasted time in reading manuscripts submitted by would-be authors, whom he emboldened by kind words, which they mistook for a critical judgment, to continue useless labors. He sometimes expressed an unwarrantably high opinion of a friend's literary performances, as in the case of Jem White's Falstaff letters. He allowed himself to be victimized by an artist to whom he sat for a series of British Admirals, whose likenesses were to illustrate a popular annual; by Hood's dog *Dash*, who acknowledged him for a slave; and by the wasps, whose nest was tolerated in his door-yard at Enfield, even after Hood's pony and his own thumb had been stung. And in old age, as in youth, he forgot the lessons of experience in the excitement of good company and good liquor; for although he mastered his appetite for tobacco after many struggles, he was never able to master that for wine and gin. It is to be noted, however, that he did not often indulge after dinner, as is the English habit, and that he was easily affected by what he drank.

But, in general, he yielded to temptation in order to please others rather than to please himself. He was as thrifty in his housekeeping arrangements as a New-England farmer. He contracted no debts. If he wished to purchase books or to attend the theatre, he did not indulge himself until able to afford the luxury. He was careful to return a borrowed book in good condition. He deemed it his duty to live honestly within his means, and never met a claim upon him with the special plea that he was a literary man. He even saved a portion of his little income for his sister's support, in case of her surviving him. His head rarely went wrong, except when his heart led the way. His intellect was sane. When Bernard Barton proposed to give up a clerkship and endeavor to earn a livelihood by his pen, Lamb sent him a sensible letter, that should be read by all authors who dream of "drawing upon their brains for daily sustenance." "Keep to the bank and the bank will keep to you. A little grumbling is a wholesome medicine for the spleen, but in my inner heart do I embrace this our close but unharrassing way of life." And when Barton hesitated to accept a present from his rich friends, Lamb urged him not to refuse what was not offered to bribe him "from any duty but to a duty," yet not to be tempted by the gift to let fall the clerical "bone (hard as it is) for the shadow of independence." So when Barton expressed apprehension that confinement was telling upon his health, Lamb advised him to exercise, smoke, drink, have a good conscience, keep in ignorance of the seat of his disorder, and "believe the general sense of the mercantile world, which holds that desks are not deadly."—*North American Review.*

Fondness of Great Men for Jewels.—It is gratifying to hear that (in spite of drawbacks to be named hereafter) London offers peculiar facilities for the indulgence of a passion which has raged in the bosoms of a long line of exalted persons from Mithridates and Julius Cæsar to Goethe and the Empress Josephine. An eminent statesman is said to have suffered more acute pain at the discovery that doubts attached to the authenticity of a Wedgewood plate than he had on the rejection of his Reform Bill. But such delightful weakness is nothing to the frantic ardor of the Roman Oldbucks. Pliny gravely asserts that the real origin of the social war was a quarrel of Drusus and Cæpio over a ring at an auction. Julius Cæsar was an enthusiastic amateur of works of art, and carried his rage for gems to the extent of studding his boots with the spoils of Mithridates and the Ptolemies. Mæcenas was another votary of glyptic passion. By way of expressing his regrets at the departure of Horace, he vowed in verses which have been preserved by Isidorus that not even the sight of his emeralds, beryls, and pearls could console him for the poet's absence—no, not even his rings and jaspers. This weakness of the great courtier was ridiculed by Augustus, himself an eager collector, in a letter which has likewise been preserved. The Emperor Claudius covered himself with emeralds and sardonyx stones. Elagabalus, like Julius Cæsar, was [illegible] his sandals unless they were adorned with engraved gems, to which use these precious relics were again degraded by a temporary fashion of revolutionary France.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Charles Lamb's Sister.—Mary Lamb was, by all accounts, a superior person. Of the well known "Tales from Shakespeare," which are still the delight of young people, her share is, Charles was fond of saying, better done than his. The same is true of the tales in "Mrs. Leicester's School." Without possessing the genius of her brother, she told a story better than he. She was the valued correspondent of Mrs. Shelley, Miss Wordsworth, and Mrs. Hazlitt. All who knew her bear testimony to the serenity of her intellect and the beauty of her character. Hazlitt declared that she was the "only thoroughly reasonable woman" he had ever met. Talfourd says: "Miss Lamb would have been remarkable for the sweetness of her disposition, the clearness of her understanding, and the gentle wisdom of all her acts and words, even if these qualities had not been presented in marvelous contrast with the distraction under which she suffered for weeks, latterly for months, in every year. In all its essential sweetness her character was like her brother's; while, by a temper more placid, a spirit of enjoyment more serene, she was enabled to guide, to console, to cheer him, and to protect him on the verge of the mysterious calamity from the depths of which she rose so often unruffled to the surface." Talfourd adds, that, though her conversation in sanity seldom rose beyond "that of a sensible, quiet gentlewoman, appreciating and enjoying the talents of her friends, it was otherwise in her madness." Then "her ramblings often sparkled with brilliant description and shattered beauty." Mr. Procter says: "She had more sympathy with modern books and fancies than her brother had. She wore a neat cap of the fashion of her youth,—an old-fashioned dress. Her face was pale and somewhat square, but very placid, with gray, intelligent eyes. She was very mild in her manner to strangers, and to her brother gentle and tender always. His affection for her was somewhat less on the surface, but was always present. There was a great gratitude intermingled with it."

These citations are enough to show what Mary was to her friends, and also what, in their opinion, she was to her brother. It only remains to add, that he was fully aware of his great obligations to her. He calls her, at different times, "my guardian angel"—"the most estimable person I ever knew"—"the most thoroughly devoid of the least tincture of selfishness"—"a prop" without which "I dare not think lest I should think wrong, so used am I to look up to her in my least and biggest perplexity." "I have never met with any one, never shall meet with any one, who could or can compensate me for the loss of her society." "To say all I know of her would be more than I think anybody could well understand. She is older and wiser and better than I, and all my wretched imperfections I cover to myself by resolutely thinking on her goodness. She would share life and death, heaven and hell, with me. She lives but for me, and I know I have been wasting and teasing her life these five years with my cursed ways of going on." He charges her relapses upon his own nervousness or depression, "black as a Smith's beard, volcanic, Stygian." In the Elia, Essays, his love and gratitude to Mary, there called his Cousin Bridget, frequently appear. Thus he says: "I wish that I could throw into a heap the remainder of our joint existences, that we might share them in equal division." And again: "In all seasons of distress she is the truest comforter." "I am sure always in the long run to be brought over to her way of thinking." "My obligations to her extend beyond the period of memory." Some of these eulogies may seem the extravagance of love; but Mary was certainly of as much service to Charles in restraining his excesses, regulating his waywardness, and dispelling his melancholy, as he, with all his devotion, was to her.

Through their united lives she continued to be, as she had been in childhood, his nearest friend. Her intervals of sanity becoming, as she advanced in age, fewer and further between, his hold upon life seemed to relax with her hold upon reason, and he died about a year after he went to live with her in a private asylum, where she was thenceforward confined. It was while living thus that he wrote: "When she is not violent, her rambling chat is better to me than the sense and sanity of the world. Her heart is obscured, not buried: it breaks out occasionally, and one can discern a strong mind struggling with the billows that have gone over it. I could be nowhere happier than under the same roof with her." Life would evidently have been of little value to Lamb, had Mary (who outlived him a period of nearly eleven years, passed in "a twilight of consciousness") died first. His reason, which was affected by the death of Coleridge a few months before his own, might not have survived the loss of his sister, although that sister had become, according to one who saw her at Enfield, a "shapeless bundle of an old woman, in a bonnet like a mob-cap."

These facts, which show the dependence of Lamb upon Mary, are derived from the very writers who talk of his "self-sacrificing love and ennobling heroism"—of "sacrifices accepted in heaven"—of "self-devotion more lovely than anything in human action or endurance"—of "the most melancholy life and the noblest sacrifice in literary history," &c. But those who employ this language directly assume or indirectly intimate that Lamb deliberately renounced the hand of a lady whom he might have married, in order to devote himself to his sister. Even were this statement borne out by the facts, it would not justify such eulogy. Not one of the women who echo the biographers' expressions, but would declare that Mary would have deserved no special credit had she done for Charles what he did for her. "Women sacrifice themselves every day," said one of these enthusiasts, "for those whom they love, if you call that a sacrifice; but how rarely does a man do so, and how very rarely a literary man!" The biographers, being literary men themselves, set a high value upon an author's virtuous actions; and, being married men, attach a mysterious importance to the particular piece of self-denial ascribed to Lamb.—*North American Review for April.*

Silvio Pellico, the Imprisoned Poet.—In 1820 the Evil One, that, from walking up and down the earth, had entered into the Austrian Government as his fittest tabernacle, found a gentle young Piedmontese poet at Milan, connected with a literary journal chiefly devoted to the promotion of the introspective individualism of romance. It was not a political publication; it was scarcely more than an evidence of intellectual activity. For, in spite of the labors of Signor Briano, his biographer in the *Galleria Nazionale*, it is hard to perceive that Pellico sang freedom with heroic ardor, or spoke of her except in the general way in which poets praise virtue and blame the seven cardinal sins. Arnaud can only find two lines, in the mild tragedies published before this time, from which Pellico could be suspected of positive patriotism, and he refuses to class him with the revolutionary Italian poets. Nevertheless, he wished freedom well. He was indefinitely hopeful for Italy; he was young, generous, and credulous of goodness and justice. His hope, his youth, and his generosity made him obnoxious to Austria. He could have escaped when danger first threatened, but his faith in his own innocence betrayed him. Ten years afterward he came forth from Spielberg an old and broken-spirited man, doubting of the political future, and half a bigot in religion. In a word, he was devastated. Heaven forbid that we should deal lightly with the sorrows of Silvio Pellico. Only some man who has suffered as greatly as he should dare to judge him for their effect; and it is with unspeakable compassion and reverence that we think of the tragedy of his life. Few have ever borne cruelty and wrong with such Christlike meekness and charity. One cannot read his *Prigioni* without doing homage to his purity and goodness, and cannot turn to his other works without the conviction that the sole poem he has left the world is the fact of his most fatal and unmerited suffering.—*North American Review for April.*

Personal Appearance of Chief-Justice Marshall.—In the Winter of 1822-'23, I passed some months at Washington on professional business. I carried a letter of introduction to Chief-Justice Marshall, and his reception of me was kind and cordial. He said—and so said that he made me believe—that he should always be glad to see me, nor did he ever take this belief away; and I saw him as much as I could, taking care only not to intrude upon his hours of occupation. He was tall, thin, even to meagerness, moved slowly, and, when I knew him, stooped a little. Wirt said of him: "In his whole appearance and demeanor he is as far removed from the idolized graces of Lord Chesterfield as any gentleman on earth." If by this is meant factitious and insincere graces, it is true. But John Randolph's judgment seems to me much the better. He is said to have declared that "the manner of Marshall is perfect good breeding." To me his manners seemed to be indeed perfect. They were full of refinement and courtesy. But it was the refinement which sprang from and indicated the absence of everything like vulgarity of taste, feeling or thought; and his courtesy was the natural expression—equally unrestrained and unaffected—of his gentleness and benevolence. He wore upon his face a perpetual smile; but it was the farthest possible thing from a simper. It was only the utterance, by expression, of the constant kindness of his heart. He was indeed always natural. Simplicity, and the entire absence of pretense or artifice, characterized not only his manner, but the whole man. To his dress he was utterly inattentive. His garments were old and old-fashioned, of coarser material than was then commonly worn, and hung loosely about him. No one could forget his coat, large enough for a man twice his size, with vast pockets in the skirts, in which he could stuff quantities of papers, with not unfrequently a law book in each. A story told of him illustrates his appearance. At the market in Richmond, a gentleman much better dressed than he was, misled by his appearance, offered him a shilling to take home a turkey he had bought. Marshall took the turkey, and followed the gentleman home, but declined the shilling. The story is probably not true, but it indicates the kind of man about whom such a story could be invented; and nothing is more possible than that he would do that very thing for the fun of it. It may seem strange to associate such a word as "fun" with Chief Justice Marshall. But although he could be, and was, as "grave as a judge" when gravity became him, no one entered more fully into merriment, no one enjoyed it more, no one contributed more to it in hours when that became him.

As a Judge his demeanor was marked by every element of excellence. He was patient, courteous, attentive in fact as well as in seeming, gentle to all, and most gentle to those whom any touch of severity would have pained or embarrassed. And yet there was about him a dignity that was wholly unassailable. As he never said anything which could provoke retort or give pain, so, I believe, there was never an instance of an attempt to be rude to him. Beneath all his courtesy there lay, as every one saw, a firmness and a sense of the duties and proprieties of his high place which would have made any such attempt very dangerous. When any counsel addressed the Court the Chief-Justice turned his eye upon him and kept it there, and the fixed, unchanging and unswerving look of that calm gray eye (over which hung bushy eyebrows) arrested and suppressed many a flow of nothingness, and saved the time of the Court better than any limitation of hours or personal check could have done.—*Prof. Parsons in the American Law Review.*

Trapping a Robber Chieftain—The way in which the notorious Hungarian robber Udmanich was trapped, and the manner of his death, are minutely described by a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. After his betrayal by a miller who owed him an old grudge, the outlaw had contrived, by the aid of his mistress, to evade the *cordon* of gendarmerie established round Potok, in which place he had announced by letter his intention of visiting a certain merchant who had declined to pay him tribute. The nearest guardhouse was Popovaca, where the armed force consisted of four men and a corporal, who "upon information they received" from the miller, set off to earn the reward. The men were in high spirits, but the corporal, a German Bohemian, who had only recently taken service in the gendarmerie, was seized with a strong sentiment that he should meet his death at Udmanich's hands, and wept bitterly while making preparations to start. On arriving at Potok, the corporal divided his small force so as to surround the house in which Udmanich was concealed, and then knocked at the door. A boy answered the summons, and was instantly seized by the corporal, who extorted from him the confession that "Jose" was up stairs. Immediately afterward the owner of the house came out in person to see what was the matter. He at first strenuously denied the presence of the outlaw chief in his abode. Strong persuasive means being, however, applied by the gendarmes, he at length avowed that "Jose" and his *schatz* (sweetheart) were hidden in the upper room. He was at once ordered to summon Udmanich to surrender himself, and received the characteristic reply "that if anybody wanted him they had better come and fetch him." Upon this the gendarmes compelled the peasant to fetch a quantity of straw, and to pile it up against the four corners of the house. Understanding to what a climax this measure was likely to lead, the distracted man went up to Udmanich's room, and implored him not to bring utter ruin upon his harborer, but rather to give himself up quietly. In reply to this entreaty, the brigand opened the window, fired at the corporal of gendarmes, luckily missing him, and told his host to go to a hotter place than even his house was likely to become. A dead silence prevailed in the village, not an inhabitant of which ventured to put his nose outside his door. The stillness was only broken by the sound of Udmanich's rifles, with which he kept up a smart fire on his besiegers, his mistress loading as fast as the guns were discharged. The gendarmes, however, had betaken themselves to cover, and no one was hurt for some little time. Meanwhile they forced the despairing house proprietor to set fire to the four heaps of straw, which blazed up merrily; and in a few seconds the wood, of which the cottage was built, was one sheet of flame. On a sudden Udmanich's mistress sprang through the door, carrying a large bundle under her arm, and rushed down the street. The gendarmes let her go, for two very good reasons: in the first place, to pursue her would have been to give "Jose" a chance of escape; and, in the second, to leave their cover would probably have been fatal to one or more of them. This last desperate *ruse de guerre* having thus proved unavailing, and the fire being a great deal too hot to bear any longer, Udmanich made up his mind for a dash, and emerged from the burning cottage upon the verandah, a rifle in each hand, calling out, "Begin, you fellows, or else I will!" Scarcely had he uttered these words when the verandah gave way under him, and he fell to the ground. The corporal, hoping to take him alive, left his shelter, and advanced with pointed rifle. Udmanich was too quick for him, however; taking a snap shot at the unfortunate gendarme, which stretched him dead upon the ground—too truly fulfilling his presentiment—the robber gathered himself together, fired his last charge among three of the gendarmes who had hurried to the assistance of their fallen comrade, wounded one of them, named Prazak, severely in the left arm, and then broke through them uttering a shout of triumph. He had already put 300 yards between himself and the burning cottage, when the fourth gendarme, who had been posted behind a house some distance up the road to the mountains, whither it was certain that Udmanich would fly if he managed to evade the attack on the cottage, sprang upon him as he passed and caught him by the long hair, which was flowing out behind him in the fresh morning breeze. The robber turned upon his new enemy, seized him by the throat, and flung him to the ground with such force that he lay insensible. Nothing now intervened between Udmanich and safety, but his bloodthirsty nature got the better of his prudence, and he bent over the prostrate Petrovich, opening a large clasp-knife, with which he was about to finish him, when Prazak, who, although badly wounded, had never lost sight of the fugitive, and had followed him as fast as his weakness from loss of blood would allow, crept up to the stooping assassin, put his rifle to his ear and blew out his brains. Udmanich sprang high in the air, and fell over the body of his intended victim stone dead.

Marriages of Literary Men.—If Milton married three times and Shakespeare once, the former enjoyed little conjugal felicity, and the latter lived alone during his productive years. Bacon and Goethe married late in life. La Fontaine married at twenty-six, but abandoned his wife early in the honeymoon, and never saw her again except on business. Moliere suffered, says Voltaire, in the marriage which he contracted at forty-one, twelve years before his death, *les dégoûts, les amertumes et quelquefois les ridicules, qu'il avait si souvent joués sur le théâtre.* Beaumarchais, early in life, and years before he wrote the plays upon which his reputation rests, lost two wives, one of whom he was calumniously reported to have poisoned. Addison at forty-four, three years before his death, married a Countess "who was no better," says Thackeray, "than a shrew and vixen." Sterne complains that the presence of his wife stops the flow of his ideas, and finds inspiration in the society of another man's wife. Lessing did his best work before he fell in love, or after his wife's death, and was in a state of intellectual torpor during his six years' engagement and his one year's marriage. The insanity of Thackeray's wife made him practically a widower during his last and greatest days. Plato, warned by Socrates' experience, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Voltaire, Rousseau, Swift, Pope, Goldsmith, Heine, Balzac, Beranger, Sainte-Beuve, and in our own country Irving and Thoreau, never married. In the kindred arts, the great names of Beethoven and Michael Angelo, of whom their biographers assert, not only that they never married, but that they never loved in any but a Platonic sense, are enough to cite. Of female writers, many of the most eminent, from Miss Austen, the excellent teller of domestic tales, to Miss Martineau, Miss Cobbe, Miss Howitt and Miss Bremer, never took husband; while others, like Miss Bronte, found that matrimony put a needle between their fingers instead of a pen. Almost all the great writers of the Middle Ages were ecclesiastics, and of course celibates. And as marriage among the Greeks was simply a housekeeping convenience, the husband spending his day and evening abroad, while the wife sewed, cooked and paid the bills, all the Athenian poets and philosophers should be accounted bachelors. A large proportion of the writers whose works belong to the same general class with those of Lamb, the writers whose privilege it has been to enliven, cheer, and sweeten life, were either bachelors or unfortunate husbands. Happy or not themselves, they have been the cause of happiness to others, have reached the secret springs of laughter and of tears, and by those touches of nature which make the whole world kin, have awakened the better selves of their readers, and communicated to them the love for their fellow-beings with which their own hearts were filled. The writings of Goldsmith, Irving and Lamb abound in proofs that to love women it is not necessary to be a husband, that to love children it is not necessary to be a father, and that we may "love our brethren of mankind" without being bribed thereto by Wordsworth's "dower of clustering charities."—*North American Review.*

Childhood in Germany.—When, having some juvenile relatives staying with me, I insisted on their being "tubbed," all my female friends were shocked at my ignorance and willfulness, and assured me that it was simply to our barbaric bath system that the King of Hanover lost his sight. "My friends, we are not all blind," I said, and then they were silenced, though not convinced. To this terrible system of bandaging, combined with a potato and coffee diet, do I attribute in a great degree the number of curved spines, crooked shoulders, and abnormal developments that one meets with in Germany. As little girls grow older, they have their coffee like their elders, and by degrees form a number of acquaintances of their own age, with whom they have daily meetings, so that society is a large ingredient of juvenile life. Then comes the time for going to school. With little knapsacks on their back, containing books, slates, &c., whole gangs of little students are to be seen walking through the streets, always chattering, and generally with apples, bread, or cakes, to distribute and consume, making in this way friends or enemies. This continues until a girl is grown up. On holidays the children meet together and play; there seems no idea that these little brothers and sisters should suffice for each other, with the occasional excitement of a "party." All the little sayings and jealousies, all the little spites and resentments, are thus kept up during a long course of years, and the daily gossip being almost a necessity of life. A child is seldom sent to another town to school; the extra expense of board and lodging is a serious item, and the Germans are proverbially a frugal people. Thus, even in the holidays, there is no change; the children do not, as with us, "come home" from school; they are at home; they only have more time for the discussion of their little spites and jealousies, more coffee drinking, more gossip, and more liberty. As time goes on, and the little girls bud into early maidenhood, this passing to and fro through the public streets has serious disadvantages; she becomes self-conscious, has a bowing acquaintance with her friends' brothers, and a system of coquetry is carried on which has no good influence on her character. I say coquetry advisedly, for it is not the "flirtation" we see among young people in our own country, beginning openly in fun, and ending in amusement; nor is it that sort of schoolboy love, which is at times so life-enduring, that the little fourteen-year old Etonian with the club-foot ceases to be an object of ridicule in his all-absorbing passion for Mary Chaworth. Boys and girls never play together in Germany, as our boys and girls do; therefore the young Fraulein of fourteen who has a bowing acquaintance, and something perhaps more, with her friends' brothers, since they arrange to meet her on their way from college, or on her way to school, is conscious that these tacit arrangements are not allowed, are wrong, and to be enjoyed after the surreptitious manner of stolen fruit.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Charles Lamb's Imagination.—It was Lamb's imagination which irradiated a life differing from that of his fellow-clerks only in the painful circumstances connected with his sister's malady; which relieved the monotony of the "desk's dead wood," and the more oppressive monotony of uncongenial visitors; which lit up a poor man's home and a poor man's simple pleasures; which elevated one human being's idiosyncracies almost to the dignity of laws of nature. It was his imagination which gave him that "rare sympathy with childhood" which a genial writer declares to be his chief charm. He possessed the power of returning, at will, to the heaven that lies about us in our infancy; or rather, he never, except during the period of adolescence, traveled far away from it. He resents "the impertinences of manhood," and cannot understand why everything should be "mannish." The impressions of infancy were "burnt into" him. He does not philosophize about childhood with Wordsworth, nor exhibit infant phenomenons with Dickens, but is a child—looks at the world through a child's eyes, has his night fears, his day dreams, his attachments, his repulsions, his awe of the unknown, and his shrinking from the unfamiliar. The pleasures tasted in boyhood still tickle his palate; the peccadilloes of which he was then guilty still demand absolution. Lamenting the death of one who had been his friend and his father's friend, he whimpers, "I have none to call me Charley now." Mr. Proctor says that at forty he called the stately servant, who stood behind his chair at Mr. Rogers' breakfast-table, "terrible." He likes to hear the boys playing beneath his window as he writes. He exclaims with them against the destruction of the old sun-dial and fountains of the Temple. Finding a dozen children devouring a pastry-cook's shop with their eyes, he invites them to share a more substantial feast with him. He sits on a door-step with Sheridan Knowles' little girl, to see a Punch-and-Judy show. He puts himself under the orders of Wordsworth's son when he comes to London, and writes long letters to the father about "William Minor's" doings. He performs a promise to take charge of a school in the master's absence, by giving the boys a holiday. To the last he had a boy's fondness for good things to eat, for brilliant shop-windows, for fairy tales, and for practical jokes—a boy's horror of dull moralizing, a boy's hatred of the artificial and conventional, and a boy's frankness of speech.—*N. A. Review.*

Prejudices and Charity.—It is safe to say that by far the greater number of our antipathies are founded on unjust prejudice. Give them the opportunity of free explanation without fear of rebuff or coldness, and the men you dislike most will show you that you ought to like them. If you doubt this, ask yourself whether you do not feel that you could effect a similar change, with occasion, in the sentiments of those who dislike yourself. The answer with the right thinking and generous can scarcely be equivocal. We are too much in the habit of forgetting, what is nevertheless strictly true, that we owe a certain duty—a duty of kindliness, of fraternal regard, of mutual encouragement, in this dusty road of life to every living soul we encounter in it. There is little of the spirit of Christianity in a heart which, its attention directed to this truth, can turn coldly away from it. The moil and hurry of life, and especially of business life, is unfavorable to the candid survey of apparent minutiæ like these of commonplace antipathies, and the fact should make us persistent and energetic in considering and correcting them. For nearly all of us there are cordial, trusty friends to be gained by no greater effort than that which will summon the magnanimity to suppress and conquer frivolous and unmanly antipathies. We think that these reflections are even better applicable to women than to men. The greater part of the feuds and aversions, the scandals and petty hatreds of society, are attributable to just such ignoble sources as those we have discussed. Dislike founded upon incidents which most people are ashamed to mention, is a hundred times more common than that which is due to incidents which are acknowledged and palpable. The whole subject, discuss it as we may, brings us unfailingly to appreciate the great need—the unchristian deficiency—of our modern society, which is simply and in a word the diffusion and practice of charity.—*Round Table.*

The Irish "Whiteboys"—The Fenians of the Last Century.—Just now it is interesting to notice what Arthur Young, whose "Tour in Ireland" is so little read and so often quoted, says of the Whiteboys, the Fenians of his day. They, unlike their successors, owed nothing to foreign help. Beginning, as "levelers," by opposing the inclosure of Tipperary commons, they soon turned on the tithe-proctors, and then set up as general redressers of grievances, carrying off the daughters of rich farmers, and extorting black mail, with which they paid attorneys for defending prosecutions against them. Robbery, house-burning, barbarities of all kinds they practiced without scruple. A favorite plan was to take a man out of bed on a Winter's night, strip him, set him on a horse, and carry him off to a hole filled with briars, into which he was thrust up to the chin, one of his ears having been first cut off. Large rewards were offered for their apprehension, without much success, for any one who gave evidence against them had to be got out of the country at once. They were almost as slippery as the Fenians. "Gentlemen of the country often rode out to catch them in arms, but never succeeded." The best stand was made by "the Popish inhabitants of Ballyragget," whom they had threatened with an attack. Accordingly, some 200 came, (just as at Kilmallock,) and drew up before a house in which were fifteen armed men. The 200 fired in at the windows; but the fifteen used their arms so well that they killed from forty to fifty of their assailants; and Ballyragget was never again attacked. "No spirit, no discipline, no arms," says Mr. Young of them. Still they were important enough to bring about the Whiteboy Act, which, among other provistions, charged the county or barony with any mischief that individuals might suffer. Subscriptions among the gentry for giving private rewards to any who gave evidence or information were found most effectual in stopping Whiteboyism.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Week of Folly—A St. Petersburgh correspondent, writing on the 10th ult., says: "We have just reached the end of a week of folly, during which every one thinks it a duty to feast and amuse himself, before taking a long farewell of pleasure, for during Lent dancing is discountenanced, all public amusements are discontinued, except concerts, *tableaux vivahts* and the circus, so that if the people do not mortify themselves they must pretend to do so, which is considered the next best thing to do. During the carnival the theatres are open morning and evening, and from an early hour the box offices are regularly besieged by people clamoring for tickets. All the afternoon the unwashed crowd go to the fair on the Admiralty-place, to see the tricks of the clowns outside the booths or to listen to the stale jokes of the Merry Andrews, who try to entice them to walk up and take a turn in the roundabouts. The speculators who have built the ice hills drive a good trade, for the *mujiks* pay their copecks and slide down in rapid succession till it is quite dark. As the weather is very fine, only two or three degrees of frost, there are plenty of well-dressed men standing on the boulevard to see the people amuse themselves, although the din of half a dozen brass bands, all heard at once, and all playing different tunes, grates rather harshly on the ear. The Russian merchants come out with their elegant sledges and splendid horses, their wives dressed in costly furs, generally fat and comely, with rosy cheeks elaborately got up for the occasion, and join the lines of vehicles which extend from the Winter Palace to the statue of Peter the Great, four or five deep, going round at a foot pace, and kept in perfect order by the mounted police. A few officers and some young civilians may be seen on horseback, being attracted like butterflies by the mildness of the weather. During this noisy week everybody amuses himself in his own way, and the last three days are entirely devoted to pleasure. The public offices are closed, schoolboys get a holiday, most of the shops are shut up, and work is entirely abandoned by laborers of all kinds. The poor dressmakers alone are to be pitied; there is no respite for them, for there are balls for grown-up people or for children, *folles journées*, and masquerades during the whole week; and, in short, wherever you go you see people rushing about in pursuit of pleasure, as if afraid of losing a single minute of the precious time."

A Baptism by Garibaldi.—The London *Morning Advertiser* publishes a ludicrous account of the assumption by Garibaldi of sacerdotal functions at Verona. The details of the story are given more fully by the *Advertiser's* correspondent, but the fact is stated by some of the Continental journals. When Garibaldi arrived at the station (says the narrative) he entered the refreshment-room, where breakfast was already prepared for him. He was surrounded by the members of the Democratic Club with their band. A singular fact occurred at the station. A man of the people, a certain Amadio Somma Compagna, by trade a tailor, the father of five children, brought with him to the station the last of them, whose age was nine months, and who was not yet baptized. He had perhaps foreseen the coming of Garibaldi, and wished to obtain for his child the name of General. For this purpose he was accompanied by Francesco Maurelli, Treasurer of the Democratic Club, and also by a nice, pleasant-looking young woman, by name Teresina Bellotti, who begged some of the followers of Garibaldi to make known to him the wish of the father. Zannetti, a guide of the General's, with Carlo Sega, willingly took upon themselves to advise the General of their wish, and he, as usual, with much pleasure, granted the request. The child was therefore brought to the refreshment room, accompanied by the father and Maurelli, who, accosting the General, begged him to give a name to the baby. The General raised the baby in his arms, and, affectionately kissing it, pronounced these words, putting his hands on the child's head: "I baptize thee in the name of God, and bless thee in the name of Christ, lawgiver to humanity. May you grow up virtuous, enemy of hypocrites, be they called priests or Jesuits. May you be free from all prejudices, be prodigal of your blood when your country requires it, grow up strong and healthy, always ready to fight against the oppressors and foreign invaders. I salute you with affection, my child!" The General kissed the child repeatedly, expressing to Maurelli and the father his approval, for which he received their warmest acknowledgments.

Dean Swift's Study—Newly Discovered Papers.—It would be premature, perhaps, to assert that the papers in the handwriting of Swift lately found in St. Patrick's (better known as Marsh's) Library, in Dublin, will add much to our literature or to our knowledge of the man; but the discovery is one of deep literary interest. The quaint old library in the cathedral close was something more than a mere haunt of the Dean's. It seems to have been his study, his workshop, his retreat during the greater part of what may justly be called his reign in Ireland. Here, as his marginal pencil-marks show, he gathered hints for *Gulliver* from Cyrano de Bergerac and Hall's *Mundus alter et idem*. Here he wrote the *Drapier's Letters*, and that over-subtle and much-misunderstood satire, his *Modest Proposal* for fattening the privileged classes on the children of the poor. Here he administered caresses or cuffs, as his humor inclined, to his adoring Irish subjects. Here, too, if anywhere, save in the presence of Stella, his balked ambition and his banishment were forgotten, and *sæva indignatio* ceased for a time to tear the heart of the great lonely cynic. The relics brought to light are, it seems, for the most part mere scribblings, scrawls made as if to try a pen; words written down as though to test some question of orthography (spelling was still rather arbitrary in 1720, and Swift was somewhat of a precisian on that head;) sometimes, too, words which look like experiments in the Houyhnhnm language, put down to verify the monstrosity of their appearance before their admission into the manuscript; and here and there a stray note of a page or reference to an author. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

James Parton, the Author.—Mr. Parton, it is stated, was born in England in 1822, and was was brought when five years old to this country. His early youth was passed in the City of New-York and its neighborhood, and it is not unlikely that the contrast between the first impressions of childhood and those made upon him during his boyhood in New-York served to develop the liberality of sentiment and freedom of thought and of expression which are characteristic of his writings. The temper and tone of his intellect are essentially American. The spirit of inquiry, the self-confidence, the tendency to draw rapid conclusions, the humane disposition, the good-natured charity, and the practical moral sense, which are among the marked mental traits of the American people, are fully exhibited in Mr. Parton's books. His style, moreover, sometimes gives evidence of his sharing in that want of the artistic sense, or at least of artistic cultivation, and in that deficiency of severe intellectual training, which are common to the majority even of our most eminent writers. He possesses in full measure the intelligence and the good common sense which are national excellences; and what gives to his work its most striking individuality, and secures for it not only distinguished temporary success, but permanent repute, is the fact that it is so genuine and characteristic a representation of the prevailing mental and moral conditions of the nation. Mr. Parton is the product of his age and of his country. He is strictly an American author.—*North American Review.*

Interesting Anniversary.—On March 15, the sixtieth anniversary of the Professorship of August Bockh, the philologist, was celebrated at Berlin. A perfect mountain of congratulatory addresses, letters and telegrams, was heaped up in his rooms in the Link Strasse. At noon the deputations began to arrive. From the King, Bockh received the Order of Merit, with an autograph letter. The Queen also sent a handsome porcelain vase, with a graceful note. The Crown Prince attended in person. He would not permit the old Professor to rise from his chair, saying that he, as a younger colleague, being a doctor of Oxford, might well remain standing before such a senior. Deputations from the Court, from the City and University of Berlin, representing, in short, almost all the chief bodies in the country, continued to pour in. Letters of congratulation were received, among others, from Mr. Grote, the historian, and Prof. Smith, of the London University. Bockh coversed at some length with every deputation, and in the evening a distinguished gathering, including all the notabilities of Berlin, filled the professor's rooms. The students honored him with a *fackelzug*, or torch-light procession. The houses in the Link Strasse were all full of guests, and the street was densely crowded. More than 600 torch-bears, five bands of music, and the students in their gala uniforms, ranged under twenty banners, did honor to Bockh. Amid hurrahs, and after many songs, the torches were extinguished, while the "Gaudeamus igitur" echoed round.

The Musical Powers of the Chinese.—The following interesting particulars have been received from a gentleman in Hong Kong, who is engaged in teaching a tonic sol-fa singing class there. He says: "I believe this to be almost the first attempt to teach the reading of music to this wonderful people. The Chinese themselves have no tunes and no idea of music. Their instruments can produce only two or three tones, and their singing is screeching in falsetto to no kind of tune. The conventional terms of 'high' and 'low' are utterly unknown to them. Why, they ask, should a shrill note be 'up,' and a grave note 'down?' Their voices are harsh to a painful degree, and their talent for flattening wonderful. They must never be asked to go above D, and after half an hour's singing lose all command of their voices. They also incline to bawl." But notwithstanding all these hindrances the experiment appears to be succeeding. The tonic sol-fa method seems adapted for the Chinese as well as the English. The writer continues: "If the new tune set before them be an easy one, it is positively sung the first time without an error; if a difficult one, two or three trials may be required." The class has been formed into a choir for Union Church. Dr. Legge, of the London Missionary Society, has printed them some tunes in Chinese tonic sol-fa, and the result is that "the service of song is improved and improving."

Wellington in a new Character.—I will finish my letter with an extract from the *Moniteur* and a memoir of Francesco Goya, the lunatic Spanish painter. I find the following account of one of two attacks of fury which used to assail this artist. I leave the *Moniteur* responsible for the truth of the story: "The Duke of Wellington would not leave Madrid without a portrait of himself by Goya. The Duke, having in his mind's eye the pictures of Van Dyck and Rubens, was utterly disgusted with the brutal, but life-like sketch produced by his first sitting. He then uttered some words, which proved that he was stronger in arms than in art; at any rate, his criticism was free—so free, indeed, that Goya was furious, took down a sword from the wall of his studio, and made a sudden assault on the Duke, who only escaped by a rapid flank movement." If this story is true, it gives us Field-Marshal the Duke in quite a new character—running away from an enemy, and surprised by a sudden attack.—*London Telegraph, Paris Correspondence.*

Crime and the Seasons.—M. Baroche, the Keeper of the Seals, says a Paris letter, has drawn the following conclusions from researches he has instituted on the curious subject of the influence of the seasons on the perpetration of particular crimes. Crimes against the person are more frequent in Spring than in Summer, and against property in Autumn and Winter. This deduction is invariable. During the last five years 15,180 cases of theft, representing 15,000,000 francs, have been tried by jury. Strange to say, the momentary importance of these robberies increases every year. Considering the increased price of provisions, one can understand the avarice thus displayed by the thieves of Paris at least. During the years 1856–61, 2,396 persons were sentenced for using old postage stamps. From 1861 to 1865 that number diminished to 813.

A Literary Curiosity.—A bibliographical curiosity has come to light in a curious list published in the last number of the *Bookseller*. A work by Sir Richard Steele is there mentioned of which no mention is made in any bibliographical work or by any biographer or writer on Steele. It is entitled, "Sir Richard Steele's Account of Mr. Desaguilier's New-Invented Chimneys, 1715–16." It is very strange that the writings of Steele have never been collected and published, but such is the fact. Steele, we believe, dabbled in bricks and mortar.

The Armless M. P.—Mr. Kavanagh often discards his chair, and is carried out of the house by his servant. The honorable member has changed his seat, and is now on a bench behind the Speaker. It is a strange sight to note the man come to the bench and give his master what boys call "a back." Mr. Kavanagh springs up easily enough, and is in that fashion carried away. When divisions take place he remains in the chamber. He did this on Tuesday night. Until now it has been thought that the rules of the House required the room to be empty of all but the tellers at a certain interval during the division.—*Cambridge Independent.*

The Poet Laureate.—Tennyson is on a visit to the Master of Marlborough College, Rev. George Granville Bradley. The poet's flowing locks and somewhat quaint attire, enveloped as he is in an ample cloak of the old-fashioned make, fulled into a collar, render him an object of marked attention. On Saturday, the great "word painter," in company with the Master, paid a visit to Wombwell's Menagerie, and to those who recognized him was the greatest lion present.—*Wiltshire Standard, March 19.*

Horrible Child-Murder.

The *Warsaw Indianan* details the particulars of a horrible case of child-murder lately brought to light in that place. It appears that a Mrs. Hines, an abandoned woman, who has made her home, a portion of the time at least, at the poor-house of that county, had a little son about 4 years of age, which was also an inmate of the same place, but who was taken away some time since and placed in charge of Mr. Harl, an individual who lived on the premises of Adam Minear, whose farm adjoins the corporation, by its mother, he agreeing to keep the child until it was 21 years of age, and to educate, clothe and feed it, and at the end of that time to give the boy a horse, saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes. Some time since Mrs. Hines, the mother of the boy, missed him, and upon making inquiry of Harl, he stated that he had sent him to Dayton, Ohio. She was not satisfied with this explanation, and made several ineffectual efforts to interest some one to aid her in ferreting out the truth in regard to the child, she claiming that she believed it was murdered. On Saturday, March 30, Justice John Bitner issued a warrant for the arrest of Harl, and it was placed in the hands of Constable Munson, who, upon going to Harl's house, found him in such a state of health that he did not make the arrest. That night Harl, taking one of Mr. Minear's horses, left the country, and has not since been heard from. A warrant was then issued for Mrs. Harl, as an accomplice in the murder of the child, sworn out by Mrs. Hines, the mother of the boy, and she was arrested. Pending these proceedings a large number of citizens assembled, and proceeded to the residence of Harl, for the purpose of searching for the remains of the child, and in which, after a brief examination they were successful, finding the body of the child at the bottom of an old and abandoned well, confined in a trunk which belonged to the mother of the boy. It was immediately taken to town, and a Coroner's jury impaneled. The day after the discovery Justice Webster had a hearing in the case, and meanwhile a warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Harl, charging Mrs. Hines as accessory to the crime of murdering her own child. She was arrested and placed upon trial first, and the following are the facts elicited:

Mary J. Harl sworn: The child was frequently and severely punished; saw her husband punish it by burning paper under its feet.

Cross-examined—This occurred about three weeks after the child was taken to raise; Mrs. Hines, the mother of the child, was present at the time; Mrs. Hines was at my house since the burning of the feet; the child lived about a week after this took place; Mrs. Hines was back on Monday after the child's feet were burned; did not touch the child at that time; she struck the child, after its feet had been burned, with a strap; at the time his feet were burned he was hung up by a rope to a spike in the wall, four or five feet high; he hung there about a quarter or half an hour; I made an effort to prevent it; my husband got the fire first and she afterward; the coals were about a foot from the child's feet; his feet were bare at the time; my husband took the shoes from its feet; the burning of the feet took place about the 1st of February; Mrs. Hines, myself, my husband and little girl were present; don't remember whether the little girl was present at the time of the burning or not; I was not able to do anything much, but was around at the time; this took place in the kitchen; the mother had been there but three or four weeks; she was living there before the child came there; she was at our house about a week after the child's feet were burned; the child was not able to run around as well as usual after the burning; the child remained there about two weeks from the time the burning took place; the child was not sick before that time; never saw his mother whip it before that time; the mother did not touch the child at the time of burning; my husband whipped the child previous to that time with a wagon whip, peach sprout, but generally used a leather strap about an inch wide; he whipped it three or four times; his mother had slapped him, also knocked him down once; she strapped him once after the burning; she struck him five or six times; I was in the same room; she whipped him for not staying awake and for impudence; I told her she must not do so; the mother whipped him but once; this took place two days after the burning; my husband was in town at court at that time; that was the last time I saw its mother punish it; the child remained at my house about a week; the last time I saw it, it was alive in the kitchen, about a week afterward, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; I was alone with it at that time; my husband at that time was with me; the condition of the child, the last time I saw it, was very poorly—it was badly bruised; he was in bed, had been in bed about two or three hours; myself and husband were present at that time; he complained of being sick—had been complaining for a couple of weeks—had been in bed about two or three hours; my husband whipped him on that morning; was with my husband all day; he whipped him in the morning; he was bruised all over; my husband inflicted the bruises; he was bruised on the body and arms; my husband did not stamp with his feet; the boy was in the kitchen all day except the time he was in bed; he was alive at that time; did not talk any; my husband whipped him in the morning; that was the last time he whipped him; my husband whipped the child two or three times after its mother whipped it; my husband was around until bed-time; do not know whether he was there all night or not; went to bed when I was told to go; my husband told me to go; went to bed about eight o'clock; he was in the kitchen when he told me to go to bed; he was still; saw my husband in the morning; my husband came to bed in the after part of the night; I woke up at the time he came to bed; no conversation took place; said but little in the morning; the child was not there in the morning.

Reëxamination—At the time I left the child my husband was walking around the house; had no conversation in the night; in the morning I asked him about the child; he gave me no satisfaction; he was neither very rough nor very kind, but rather harsh; my husband made the child walk the floor; it was put to bed about noon.

After the decision of Justice Webster, acquitting Lucy Hines, the mother of the child, from all complicity in its death, Mrs. Mary J. Harl was placed on trial as an accessory in the crime of murder. The testimony taken did not implicate Mrs. Harl, and she was released from the charge, although she was held as a witness in the case, which is yet to be investigated.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lynchburgh, Va., Thursday, April 4, 1867.

The situation in the interior of Virginia has many points of interest, and is quite different from what we find in the cities and large towns, and, in many respects, deplorable indeed. Along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad the country is beautiful, the soil said to be rich, producing fine crops of tobacco and corn; and yet among a large class of the inhabitants the most squalid poverty seems to prevail. Not more than one-fourth of the arable land will be touched for cultivation, owing mainly to the fact that the farmers have no means with which to employ labor. The large number of whites and blacks who are to be seen at the different railway stations, and who are "professional loafers," gives at once a sufficient ground of inquiry as to why they are not industriously employed. This question I asked of a gentleman who sat near me in the car, and was informed "that a majority of the white men had not been accustomed to work, and could not if they would; and as the war had left them without money they could not employ help." "But," said he, "many of the whites whom you see around the depots followed the same business before the war, and you cannot think that war has taught them habits of industry. The negro, when a slave, worked because he was compelled to. Now his wants are so few, and his inclination to *rest* so great, that he will not labor without the incentive of large pay, or the actual wants of his stomach."

"But," I asked, "will not the negroes trust those whom they know in each community until a crop can be raised and the funds earned to compensate them, provided the employer provides rations?"

"No," he replied. "Only in a few instances. The negro wants his money almost the day it is earned; and if he is compelled to wait for it will grow dissatisfied, and perhaps leave his employer during the very period when his services are most needed."

I cannot admit the truthfulness of this statement, for those whom I saw in any way employed were negroes.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION

is the interesting topic, and its progress in this part of the country is particularly interesting. Outside of Richmond, Lynchburgh is the next prominent place in this State, and its sentiments are to a great extent those of the community for a hundred miles around. The expressed and acted sentiment upon the subject of reconstruction is bad, but not so much so now as it was before the passage of the "Sherman Bill." But still "Yankees," as they are called, are the tabooed and despised by the natives, while the negro is still regarded as a "nigger." When arrested for their assaults upon colored men, these people express themselves, boasting of their forbearance that they did not kill them. "Why," they say, "a nigger impudent to me; I'd kill him like a dog." This remark does not come from the more respectable portions of society, but that portion of society is so small that its influences are but little felt. I have very often heard the inhuman policy of some of the worst deprecated, but I have never heard any one speak of the offenders as criminals deserving the worst of punishment. Three weeks ago an altercation occurred between two negroes, which resulted in a cutting affray. Both negroes were arrested and are now in jail awaiting trial. On the same day a white man knocked the front teeth out of a negro's mouth with a hatchet, and that man was held in bail, and only last Saturday an assault of a similar character was made upon a colored man here. To make the case clear, I here insert an official statement of the facts:

"By direction of the Colonel commanding I have the honor to report the following *unprovoked* and *outrageous* assault, made on a peaceable colored man, Reuben Jackson, on Saturday evening, March 30, 1867, by two white men, Andrew Spriggs and C. Castilloni. This act was committed outside of the City of Lynchburg, but within the limits of its jurisdiction. The parties were brought before Justices Dillard and Reese, two county magistrates, and all the witnesses in the case, (eight in number,) mostly white men, were by them examined. It was proven that the colored man bears a good character, was peaceable at the time of the attack. He was standing on the platform of Richard Glass' store, near the Presbyterian church, when said Spriggs and Castilloni came by, who first insulted and then attacked him, Spriggs with a heavy loaded whip, and Castilloni with a large knife; beating and cutting him in a most shameful manner, which wounds may prove fatal. In the face of this reliable evidence, the magistrates bailed them, in the sum of three hundred dollars, to appear before the Grand Jury. I applied to the Mayor of this city to have them rearrested and kept in confinement, or else bound in such sum as the case justly requires, but he refused to take any action in the matter."

Upon this information Gen. O. B. Wilcox commanding, ordered their arrest by the military, which arrest was made about dark last evening, as will appear from the following extract from the Lynchburgh *Republican*:

"What we Anticipated.—On yesterday afternoon Messrs. Spriggs and Castelloni, who assaulted on Saturday evening the negro Reuben Jackson, were arrested by order of Gen. Wilcox, commanding post, and are now under guard at Camp Schofield. We are not advised as to what disposition is likely to be made of their case."

To-day, upon the written application of the counsel of the defendants, Gen. Wilcox ordered their transfer to the City Marshal upon the presentation of a warrant from the Mayor for their rearrest, upon the expressed condition that they be held in confinement until such time as they can be tried by the civil authorities in such a manner as will insure justice to all parties. The City Court here have the reputation of being very impartial, and it is the opinion of the military officers on duty here that justice will be done both the plaintiff and defendants.

The very prompt and earnest manner in which Gen. Wilcox has met these parties, and the summary manner in which he disposes of all such cases, has had its good effect upon the community; yet there are clubs formed for the very purpose of paying every man out who gets into any such trouble. This was the cause of the General making this arrest, he believing that these parties would pay the bail of Spriggs and Castelloni, and allow them to leave here until after the session of the Grand Jury. It was boasted by these same parties that they could get away, even if the bail was $1,000 each.

The representative men of this State are, however, making a step in the right direction. Dr. Clark, a member of the House of Representatives of this State from this county, said to me to-day "that the people would accept the Military Bill because it brought order, and opened the way for the State to get into the Union, and that a Convention should be called at the earliest possible moment to form a State Constitution." The Doctor is a representative man, and one whose opinions are respected, and in this county, in my opinion, adopted by all the thinking people.

The Press, however, to a great extent, hold out against the measure, but are moderating in their tone, but still write *colored gentlemen* in italics.

The negroes seem to understand the matter quite as well as the whites, but not knowing the issues at present, they know not how they will vote. This morning I walked up to a party of them on the street and said, 'Well boys, you can vote now, for whom do you intend to vote?' "Well," said one, who seemed to be the leader of the party, nobody has been brought out yet, so we are undecided. We now have the privilege of voting. Those who gave it to us do not reside here. We have but few Union men, and they will not get the nominations, and if they do, we cannot vote for them without losing our situations, and consequently our meat and bread.

Said I, "Will you not vote for the Northern men who live among you?"

"Well," said he, "the Northern men who are worthy can get office at home; those who are unworthy we don't want." I felt that party feeling there was much truth in what was said aside.

Everywhere the white politicians are seen talking to the negroes, explaining to them that the first and only issue is to vote for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, in order to get into the Union. The negro understands that he has the right [illegible] from it matters very little who he votes for.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, March 30, 1867.

There is unusual quietness reigning throughout the State just now in all matters political. The elections this Spring are municipal and Judicial, and they do not generally call out a very full vote. The State, for the election of Supreme Judges, is apportioned into three "Grand Divisions." There is a vacancy in the second, or central one; but it is understood now that Judge Walker, the present incumbent, will not have serious opposition.

THE "CENTAL."

Our Board of Trade adopted the cental system several weeks ago, and have been endeavoring to operate under it; but they have encountered so many obstacles that they have finally abandoned the effort, and have gone back to the old system. The principal difficulty, we understand, arose with the warehousemen and the railroads, who would not come into the new arrangement. It takes considerable to revolutionize the customs of a country which have been so long and so fully established as those relating to weights and measures. The "Cental" would greatly simplify our present complex system, and establish a uniformity. Now a man may purchase a bushel of corn at one railroad station—provided he crosses a State line—at 56 pounds, and sell it at the next at 60, or *vice versa*, and so it is with all our grains. There is a great want of uniformity, which the cental would remedy. St. Louis, and I believe, all the Western cities, have followed the example, or rather some of them preceded Chicago in this retrograde action.

THE TUNNEL.

We have at length arrived at the "conclusion of the matter," and are now enjoying the luxury of pure water from the depths of Lake Michigan. Although the pipes have not yet become thoroughly cleansed, a great improvement is manifest in the quality of our daily drink. We suppose we now have the best supply of water in the country, at a comparatively small cost. The expense of the tunnel part of the works will not be over half a million. We had the balance under the old order of things. It is contemplated, however, to make some extensions and improvements, rendered necessary by the growth of the city. The opening of the tunnel was celebrated with about the usual amount of glorification and mutual admiration palaver. The Masons were out in full strength and laid the corner-stone of the new pumping-tower with their usual ceremonies.

THE CITY ELECTION.

There is apparently but little interest taken in our approaching municipal election. I suppose this apathy results from the fact that the Republicans anticipate no serious opposition from their old-time enemies—the Democrats. Our city charter has been considerably modified, and quite a number of important officers hitherto elected have been placed under appointment. The Board of Public Works is an example. We have now almost as many separate and independent Boards as New-York itself. We need still another—an Excise Board—appointed by some power not amenable to the controlling influence of the city—which is the rum power. The whisky and beer saloons can control Chicago whenever their interests demand it.

TEMPERANCE.

There is considerable stir in this city just now, upon the temperance question. The Sons of Temperance have been actively at work during the past year in the State, and have created a powerful public sentiment in favor of prohibition. The recent testimony before the Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, has been made the occasion by our daily papers, who would secure the German and Irish vote by sacrificing the peace and morals of the community, to proclaim that the prohibition is a failure. Add to this a strong movement to organize a Division of the Sons among the business and professional men of the city, and we have quite an agitation as the result. Good will come of it, however. The liquor traffic and its friends cannot bear the light of discussion.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Rainforth, who shammed death to defraud the Insurance Companies of $14,000, has been arrested and is now in jail....Our park project in the southern part of the city is attracting some attention. It will be a year or two, at least, before we shall equal your Central!....Large numbers of our citizens are preparing to leave as soon as warm weather comes, for fear of a cholera season. It seems to be settled with many that we are to have the scourge with us the coming Summer....Business is reviving somewhat, but is only moderately active as yet. Money appears to be more plenty, and we hear less complaints about collections.

YALE COLLEGE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

The annual Junior Promenade Concert passed off as quietly and pleasantly as all previous ones have. The music was furnished by Lander's, formerly Helmswiller's, Band, and gave entire satisfaction to all lovers of good music. The concert, if we may use the word when applied to a mild kind of ball, was not so largely attended as the Wooden Spoon concert, in the Summer term, always is, but the large number of strangers in town at that time explains the deficiency. For dancing purposes a small crowd certainly has its advantages. Its occurrence this year, in Lent, also kept many away who might otherwise have felt inclined to "trip the light fantastic" in the presence of an admiring audience, and to the tones of a splendid band. The floor managers who were also the managers for the junior exhibition the day following, were polite and attentive, and the whole affair reflected credit on the gallant class of '68. The names of the managers, twelve in number, are: J. W. Abbott, W. C. Bragg, T. P. Chapman, S. B. Colt, W. S. Dixon, W. Durant, J. MacGregor, O. C. Morse, E. J. Tytus, J. H. Wilson, W. C. Wood, H. P. Wright. It is, of course, unnecessary to say anything about the ladies. They were present "in force," looking exceedingly pretty, and with toilettes "perfectly beautiful."

The junior exhibition took place Wednesday afternoon and evening in the College-street Church. The building was well filled by an attentive and appreciative audience; the speakers were all good, the music excellent. What more need be said except to give the programme:

AFTERNOON.

Latin Oration—Henry Parks Wright, Oakham, Mass.
Disseration—Charles E. Searles, Thompson.
Disseration—Thomas I. Wentworth, Greenland, N. H.
Oration—Samuel Parry, Clinton, N. J.
Poem—Elisha W. Miller, Williston, Vt.
Oration—Isbon T. Beckwith Old Lynme.
Disseration—Henry C. Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oration—Thomas W. Pierce, Westchester, Pa.
Oration—John K. De Forest, Lyme.
Disseration—Cornelius Dubois, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Oration—Edward A. Lawrence, Oxford, N. H.
Philosophical Oration—John Lewis, Suffield.

EVENING.

Greek Oration—William C. Wood, Satara, Ind.
Oration—Timothy P. Chapman, Bridgeport.
Disseration—Richard A. Rice, New-Haven.
Oration—James K. Thacher, New-Haven.
Oration—John H. Webster, Cleveland, O.
Oration—Robert A. Hume, New-Haven.
Disseration—Charles H. Farnham, Chicago, Ill.
Oration—Silas A. Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J.
Oration—James Coffin, Irvington, N. Y.
Oration—George H. Lewis, New-Britain.
Oration—Chauncey B. Brewster, Mount Carmel.
Philosophical Oration—Anson P. Tinker, Old Lyme.

The orations of Messrs. Tinker and Brewster, and the poem of Mr. Miller seemed to find especial favor with the audience. College news is scarce. The crew for the regatta next July has been selected, and will begin active training soon. As changes may be made, I will not send you the names at this time. Much regret is felt among the students at Prof. Northrup's defeat, as he is a great personal favorite, but the result could hardly be otherwise in this Democratic district. Major Beatty, who has been imparting instruction in the broadsword to the students, closed his classes last Saturday afternoon at Alumni Hall, in the presence of quite a large audience, among whom were several Professors, Gen. Russell, Ex-Gov. Dutton and others. The exercises were both interesting and amusing in their nature. The Major leaves now for "other parts," with the best wishes for his success from those with whom he has been brought in contact. The New-York East Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches met in the St. John-street Church in this city yesterday, to hold its nineteenth annual session. The conference consists of about two hundred ministers, representing two hundred and forty-six churches. Bishop Clark presided over the deliberations, while Revs. Geo. Woodruff, Geo. A. Hubbell and F. D. Littlewood were appointed Secretaries. Committees were appointed and reports made by the presiding elders of the New-York, South Long Island and New-Haven districts, showing a high degree of prosperity and influence in the Church.

H. W. B.

The Treaty for Russian-America.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Monday, April 1, 1867.

The treaty made with Russia has been in process of negotiation for some time. Last week, on Monday, the Russian Minister called on Mr. Seward, saying the Emperor had directed him not to sign it. [illegible] Russia was seven millions. Mr. Seward immediately added a quarter of a million more, and agreed to pay the whole amount in gold as soon as the treaty was concluded. That evening the Minister telegraphed the new offer to the Emperor, and on Friday evening received an answer directing him to accept the same. Mr. Seward and the Minister went at once to the State Department, worked till near morning, finished drawing up the treaty and took it to the President at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. He signed it and laid it before the Senate at 2:30. There has been much difficulty in getting a clear title. One clause of the treaty declares its purpose to be to strengthen, if it be possible, the good understanding between Russia and the United States.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

Now that the union of the Provinces has been effected, our legislators will have to turn their attention to matters of more importance than party squabbles. The revival of old issues will not be tolerated either in the House of Commons or the Legislative Assemblies of the different Provinces. It must be admitted that a commendable spirit has been evinced in some instances by the selection of men well qualified for the positions it is sought to elect them to; but it is apparent just now that there are likely to be too many new men, at least in the new Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Questions of much importance will arise, which require well-considered judgment and experience, therefore it is to be desired that there should not be too many new men in the first local Parliament. The great question is admittedly that of effecting a change in the Crown Lands Department, which has become alike cumbrous and expensive. Under a liberal emigration system the public lands of the Province would be thrown open to intending settlers, and free grants offered to all who would choose to take them. At present the price of land varies from 70 cents to $1 per acre; but there is a desire manifested to adopt the free grant system, and, in addition, a homestead law. There can be no doubt that those questions are forcing themselves upon public attention, and it will be seen by and by that a change is earnestly demanded by which the public lands will not be held as they now are. Another matter to be considered is the manner in which large tracts of land are disposed of to speculators. It appears, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that there has been a great deal of speculation in the Hastings gold lands, members of Parliament having taken advantage of their position to get into the business of speculation. All the lands which are supposed to contain the auriferous deposit have been placed under the mining regulations; but harm has already been done, and the country gains nothing by the fact of the gold discovery, in so far as the value of the lands is concerned, as they have been sold at the same price as if no gold existed in them. The knowledge of this is causing much indignation, and the matter is certain to be taken into serious consideration at the first opportunity.

FENIANISM.

All talk about the movements of the Fenians has ceased, and the Government has, in a manner, suspended military operations, the forces, however, being held in readiness for anything that may turn up. It is reported that a frontier campaign, as a means of exercising the volunteers, will be undertaken as soon as the weather will permit. The regular drill is kept up, and a short time spent at the the front may do the men good. Yesterday a magnificent sword was presented to the one-legged hero of the steamer *Robb*, Capt. King. The presentation was honored with a gala day at Port Robinson. The sword, which was brought from England, was the gift of the people of Fort Erie, given in token of King's services in the defence of that place, against the Fenians, on the 2d of June last. Mr. Kennedy, the supposed spy, captured at Suspension Bridge, has been released, as it was clearly shown that there was no cause for his further detention. The deplorable affair, resulting in the serious maiming of several of the New-York police, on St. Patrick's Day, is regarded here as having produced a reaction against the Fenian movement.

THE EXPOSITION.

We have promising accounts from Paris respecting our prospects in the great French Exposition. All the Canadian goods for the exhibition had been received in time, and the Commissioners were doing the best to have them properly placed but the work was attended with some difficulty. An additional Commissioner has gone from this city. Our Provincial Fair, which is to be held at Kingston this year, is announced to commence on the 23d of September. It will be one of the best exhibitions that has taken place.

OIL BUSINESS.

Business is beginning to improve in some parts of the oil region, and the pumping of oil is going on with increased spirit, but no new strikes are reported lately. The villages of Bothwell, Petrolia and Oil Springs had suffered severely by the stoppage of operations, but the two last-named places are rapidly improving again, and it is thought that returning prosperity is indicated by present appearances.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

Col. Rankin, who will be remembered as having attempted to raise a company of lancers at the commencement of the late American war, and who now represents the County of Essex in the Provincial Parliament, is named as the purchaser of the Island of Anticosti, which he expects will yield him a large profit in peat fuel. He pays ten cents an acre for the land.

CANADIAN GOLD.

The news from the Hastings gold district is very meagre at present, but it is reported that operations will soon be renewed in Madoc, the new owners of the Richardson mine having been making fresh arrangements. A mounted Police force has been appointed for the District, in consequence of fears that all will not be harmonious in the gold mines. The force is to consist of twenty-five men at first. The headquarters will be at Madoc. The arrangement is a timely one, for rough characters are finding their way into that part of the country.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Although it is not known yet when the elections are to take place, many of the constituencies are busy making preparations. Conventions are being held in various directions, and quite a number of candidates are in the field, some of them having commenced an active canvass. As there are no important questions to discuss, stumping is likely to be comparatively easy. Very many of the elections will turn upon the personal qualifications of the candidates rather than any professions they may make. Personalities having been imported into some of the contests, there will be lively work and more than one constituency. Not a candidate has come forward for any of the cities; but the rural parts perfectly swarm with them.

THE RUSSIAN CESSION.

The proposed acquisition of the Russian-American territory to the United States has raised a lively discussion, and the Press generally denounces it; but why, it is not easy to perceive, unless in retaliation for the threat on the part of some of the Washington correspondents that Great Britain would hereafter be excluded from continuous communication with the Pacific. There can be no reasonable objection to the United States possessing the extensive territory hitherto known as Russian-America; yet some of our journals cry out that the acquisition is intended as a menace, and bitterly declaim against what they term the insatiate greed of the Americans. Now all this is very unbecoming, and shows a decided want of good sense. How differently the Imperial Government view the matter, is seen in the announcement made in the House of Lords by the Colonial Minister. Of course the noise made by our scribbling provincials amounts to nothing, only that it shows the senseless set would not be on good terms with our neighbors if they could.

Valedictory Message of Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska.

The following is the valedictory message of Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska, on vacating the office of Territorial Governor:

Executive Office, March 27, 1867.

I have this day received official notice from the State Department at Washington of the President's proclamation announcing that the Legislature of Nebraska has accepted the conditions proposed by Congress, and declaring the fact that Nebraska is admitted as one of the independent States of the Union. The Governor elect under the State organization being now ready to take charge of the office, my duties as the Chief Executive of the Territory this day cease.

I take pleasure, before retiring from this office, in availing myself of this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the people of the Territory for their uniform kindness, and for the alacrity and promptness with which every official demand upon them has been honored, whether in war or in peace. No period of time of the same length since the organization of our Government has been so eventful and full of interesting history, as has been the six years that I have been honored with an official connection with the people of Nebraska, and it gives me great pleasure to know that peace and general prosperity now prevail throughout the country, and especially to know that no country can truthfully boast of greater peace or more genuine prosperity than can Nebraska.

Especially do I feel proud of the financial condition of the Territory. Six years ago the debt of the Territory was fully two dollars for every man, woman and child in it, and the warrants of the Treasury were selling at from 25 to 30 cents on the dollar. Now her paper is at par, and she is ready to pay every dollar of her indebtedness of whatever character, so that the new State can commence her career without a dollar of debt hanging over her. This condition of affairs, so far as my knowledge extends, is without a parallel in the history of new States and gives cause for mutual and general congratulation. While our officers and people have been so attentive to the finances of our country, they have not been idle or wanting in other important particulars, for during the war Nebraska furnished as many troops as any other State or Territory in proportion to their population; and no soldiers from any quarter showed more valor and made a better record for bravery or true soldierly conduct than did those from Nebraska. So, viewing it from any stand-point, I feel proud that I have been permitted to occupy so conspicuous a position among a people so patriotic, prompt and appreciative. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the whole people of our new State, and for its great success, I am, &c., ALVIN SAUNDERS.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Care of Indigent Orphans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

We think it will not be denied that provision ought to be made for the indigent orphans who are in our own City.

The best method of making that provision may be, however, the subject of an honest difference of opinion.

If the money necessary for the purpose be raised by taxation, the rate of assessment would be so small as scarcely to be appreciated. The report of one of our societies for the year 1865 gives the following as the cost of the items specified:

The society maintained thirteen schools, in which there were 2,182 pupils, for $16,681 16, or less than $8 for each scholar during the year. It furnished over 1,000 girls with lodgings and 46,726 comfortable meals at the aggregate cost of $7,356 44. At the same average cost 20,000 children would aggregate $307,128 for schooling, lodging and meals, when unable to obtain the last elsewhere.

If this sum be raised by taxes, the rate of assessment would be less than one-twenty-fifth of one per cent. But, unless absolutely and inevitably necessary, taxation is to be avoided, and even if resorted to, we believe, the result would not be so happy and efficient.

We propose the following method: Let any number of the citizens of each ward constitute themselves a Committee, and ascertain the number of orphan children to whom aid is necessary. Let these Committees appoint one from each Ward to meet the representatives of the other Wards, and together let them distribute the fund to be collected in proportion to the number of children needing its benefits in the respective Wards.

Let all who are in comfortable circumstances in the City subscribe one dime at least monthly, and as much more as they choose, to be paid to the Ward Treasurer. The Committee can in this way learn by the 1st of July how much money will be donated monthly, and can then rent buildings for school and lodging houses, and employ matrons and teachers. Instead of donating one dime monthly, there are thousands of our citizens who will give cheerfully a dollar, and hundreds who will not feel that a number of dollars a month bestowed for this purpose burdensome.

We can name towns in the interior the indigent inhabitants of which, both old and young, are maintained by dime contributions monthly, and no donor feels that he is taxed, or that his income is burdened by the donation.

If one society can provide for over two thousand pupils, our whole population of one million can readily make provision for all the poor orphan children in the City. MANY CITIZENS.

Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

New-Jersey Growing at the Expense of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial this morning, referring to the growth of New-Jersey, the real facts as existing are not put strong enough. "The exodus of wealth and population" setting toward New-Jersey is of the most alarming character, and the preparations making for emigration thither this Spring exceed anything heretofore known. The five counties in New-Jersey lying nearest New-York, and which are reached from ten to forty times daily by eight different ferries and seven different lines of railway, and from all parts of which, remote and otherwise, business men come daily to New-York, contained in 1860 a population of 240,000. This population in 1867 is estimated to be not less than 400,000, and many who are well informed estimate it much higher. Newark in 1867 has a larger population than Essex County in 1860; Paterson in 1867 larger than Passaic County in 1860; Jersey City and Hoboken in 1867 larger than Hudson County in 1860; innumerable small villages have doubled and trebled since 1860.

Along the Erie Railway investments have been made and expenditures contemplated on the largest scale. New-York capitalists have purchased at Boiling Spring, first station, thirty-three minutes from New-York, property of the value of one-half million of dollars, and propose expending on it three hundred thousand dollars more. At Passaic, forty-three minutes from New-York, houses to the value of one-fourth of a million of dollars are to be erected this Summer. At Paterson, fifty-five minutes' ride, improvements on the largest scale are already in progress. These points are reached by commutation at 7, 8 and 10 cents per trip. City lots can be had as low as $75 each, and land by the acre at $500.

In a former article you state that "something should be done to prevent the suburban growth of this City." Building a tunnel route would help some, but to secure growth on Manhattan Island values must be put down as low as other points equally desirable and accessible. Lots selling corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue for $27,500 each, requiring double the time to reach, that one can go ten miles into New-Jersey and buy for one-three-hundredth part of the price, is a reason for suburban growth not yet advanced.

New-York to-day contains a population.... 1,000,000
New-Jersey suburbs 1 hour distant..400,000
Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties..........500,000
Westchester County, (most remote)..200,000—1,100,000

Where is the City—on Manhattan Island or in the suburbs?

Stating the case in round numbers, the suburbs of New-York City, accessible daily to the New-York business man, are this day equal in population to the City itself. In five years where will the power lie? New-York, as a metropolis, with all its outlying cities and suburbs, has a population of full 2,000,000, and New-Jersey is rapidly becoming a dangerous rival for the majority of the suburban population of this City. What can be done to prevent it?

NEW-YORKER.

Northern Feeling Toward the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Earnestly desiring the restoration of the Union, it gives me pain to see and hear evidences of bitterness toward the South in some of the Northern people. If encouraged it will increase, and may prove a serious obstacle to the future peace and prosperity of the nation. Such feelings are, it may be stated, justified by the temper of the South. Yet is not such an excuse to be found for the Southern people, in their present condition? In every part of the country, whether in actual contact with war or not, there has been a sweeping loss of property by the abolition of Slavery, compared with which any confiscation by Congress would prove insignificant. Families have been reduced to absolute or comparative beggary by the wholesale. Are men to appear cheerful when they see little in the future for their wives and children beyond want and misery? The slave-traders of New-Orleans were wont to punish a slave just torn from all held dear for any exhibition of his sad feelings. Is it magnanimous in the victorious North thus to behave to the conquered South? A large majority of the honorable men of the loyal States do not in their "heart of hearts" disapprove the conduct of those who, resisting the measures that led to war, adhered, when it was inaugurated, to their States and section; although, at the same time they fully condemn the rebellion. The war, the only armed collision known to the world between the great principles of Anti-Slavery and Slavery, was a necessary one; sooner or later it had to come. The doom of Slavery in the civilized world has been sealed by it. Numbers in the South rejoice at this result. It will in history be regarded as one of the most important ever waged. Added to the fifteen battles of the world considered decisive of principles, Marathon being the first, Gettysburgh will form the sixteenth. In time the heroes who fought and died in defence of either principle will be claimed as common countrymen by both sections. Even while the contest was raging, Mr. Lincoln, whose goodness of heart and purity of motive were not known in the South, spoke of the respect due the memory of a brave enemy, when the immortal Jackson died; and tears were shed when the death of the gallant soldier and stainless gentleman, McPherson, became known to the Southern army, with which the hero was contending. It is in the power of the North to hasten this epoch, by being, if necessary, even more than generous.

Respectfully, &c., SOUTHERNER.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Col. C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, has written a letter in reply to one addressed to him asking his views upon the political questions of the day. He claims that "it is not true, in point of fact that we have no civil government adequate to protect life, liberty and property." He says:

"My advice is to stand firmly by whatever of constitutional rights we may be able to assert; and if the mad spirit of faction shall rend the pillars of the temple we will sink amid its ruins with a manly protest on our lips and fealty in our hearts to those great cardinal principles of human liberty, for which our fathers fought the war of the great Revolution, and which, though we may not be able to build up and establish with our hands, no power on earth can erase from hearts."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion*, in reference to a reported ruling by Judge Erskine, the effect of which was to declare of no force the adjudications of the State Courts during the rebellion, says:

"We have it from one of the most competent lawyers of this city, who was in constant attendance upon the Court, that the decision of the Judge applied only to those cases that had originated in the Federal Court prior to the act of secession, and were continued and adjudicated by the Confederate District Courts. All such cases were set aside, and proceedings commenced where they were left by the original Court. No reference was made at the time to existing State Courts, and certainly no direct or implied ignoring of the decisions of such Courts during the war."

The meeting which was held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 27th and 28th ult. was originally called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to call a State Convention for reorganization under the Military Bill. Although the subsequent enactment by Congress of the Supplemental Act rendered such action unnecessary, it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to organize a Republican Party in that State. The Raleigh *Standard*, in its comments upon the meeting, declares that it was in every respect signally and brilliantly successful, the white man and the colored man coöperating together in the most cordial and harmonious manner.

The Augusta *Chronicle* estimates the number in Georgia, who will be disfranchised under the provisions of the Sherman Bill, at 8,772, as follows: Former members of the State Legislature, 1,056; Justices of the Inferior Courts, 1,320; Justices of the Peace, 4,500; Postmasters, 1,696; Custom-house and District Court officers, 100; State-house officers, Judges, &c., 100.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, spoke at a large meeting of workingmen in Chicago on the 30th ult., and expressed the belief that there would be no trouble in enforcing the eight-hour law. He said he worked for ten years as a carpenter; had worked twelve, ten, eight and six hours per day, and always found that he was the happiest when the day's work was the shortest.

A Galveston paper says that Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, is willing to submit gracefully to the requirements of the times—regarding the situation of the South now as precisely similar to what it was when they abolished Slavery; that the action was forced upon them, and that it is the part of wisdom to do what is required with cheerfulness and good humor.

The colored candidate for Mayor of Concord, N. H., narrowly escaped election on Tuesday, his vote coming mainly from the Democrats. At 3 o'clock it was reported that he had the lead, which caused considerable excitement. The Republicans immediately rallied, and the election of their candidate was made sure.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* says:

"We are glad to see the Douglas and Bell men of 1860 coming into the support of the Union movement. Let every one who was then for the Union and is for it now, rally to his proper position with the Union Republican Party of the State, composed of unimpeached Unionists, Union men implicated in the rebellion, and repentant Secessionists."

The Albany *Journal* says: "The Connecticut blue laws, it is said, required cider barrels to be whipped for working Sunday; but a great many Democratic barrels of whisky worked last Monday and were not whipped." Probably the whisky was sufficiently punished.

Col. Sweeny, commanding at Augusta, Ga., has issued an order to the effect that, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters of the Army, all elections are prohibited until Gen. Pope assumes command of his Military District and issues his orders in the matter.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era*, of March 26, states that John C. Breckinridge "has advised his friends to accept in good faith the Sherman Reconstruction Bill, as the surest and only mode of restoring the country to peace and quiet."

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, in being serenaded in Salisbury, on the 30th ult., responded very briefly, advising a cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, and a cordial coöperation in the work of reconstruction.

Hon. W. P. Cutler, President of the Marietta Railroad, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Willard Warner and Hon. O. Follet have been added to the list of candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

At the annual Town meeting in Southold, Suffolk County, F. H. Overton, Republican, was reelected Supervisor by 169 majority. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

The members of the Louisiana Legislature held a meeting on the 29th ult., the day after the adjournment, to consult upon the political situation.

Hon. L. P. Weatherby, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, has published a letter declining the nomination, on account of personal and business interests.

Ten colored men voted at the election for Attorney-General at Jacksboro, Campbell County, Tenn., on the 21st of March. These were the first colored votes cast in Tennessee since 1864.

W. W. Thayer, recently editor of the Boston *Right Way*, has become editor of the *North Missouri Courier*, at Hannibal, Mo.

The Raleigh *Standard* says the new Republican Party in North Carolina numbers not less than 80,000 members.

The Ohio Republican State Convention is to be held on Wednesday, June 19, and will consist of 512 delegates.

The new Democratic paper at Augusta, Me., is to be called *The Maine Standard*.

The New-Jersey Senate has agreed to the House resolution to adjourn on the 12th inst.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes as follows: "Now that crinoline is gone and *crinis ficti* menaced, the great geniuses who in this part of the world invent female adornments have struck out something new. It is to deck garments with little pictures. In a shop window this morning I observed a *pardessus* of gorgeous red, bearing the picture of a Breton peasant in blue; on another was the picture of a silly young man; on a third, of a horse; on a fourth, of a black gentleman with tail and horns; on others ships, landscapes, coats of arms, and so on."

Cats are said to be at this moment in great demand at Lucerne, in Switzerland, and to be selling at a high price, in consequence of a malady which has greatly thinned their numbers. The head of the animal swells rapidly, it refuses all nourishment, and soon drops down dead.

The *Patrie* gravely announces that a petition to the French Senate has been drawn up by some strong-minded woman, praying for the imposition of a heavy tax upon all confirmed bachelors. The *Patrie* adds that it is being "covered with signatures."

The marriage between Prince Charles of Roumania and Princess Marguerite, of Savoy, which has been spoken of, is now thought likely to be realized. The Princess is niece of the King of Italy, and grand-daughter of the King of Saxony.

The Emperor of Austria has reëstablished the Polish language for the study of law at Lemberg. All the examinations will be made in the same language. The telegram announcing this new imperial concession, was received with great rejoicing.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 2d inst., published by the *Independence Belge*, says: "The evening before last several individuals were arrested at the Theatre Royal for imitating the barking of dogs as the Queen entered her box."

According to the last *Exposé de la Situation de l'Empire*, of France, the total length of the French railways on the 31st December, 1865, was 1799 miles, and 125 more were completed in the year 1866.

The design of M. Haussmann to remove the Luxor obelisk from its present position in the Place de la Concorde to the new square opposite the Champs de Mars has been abandoned.

The Belgian papers announce that M. Emile de Girardin has written to Princess Mathilde that, after his prosecution and conviction, he cannot continue to frequent her *salon*.

The first ship with the German colors was launched at Lubeck on the day of the opening of the North German Parliament. It has been christened the *Germania*.

The *Gazette de France* states that the rumors of the great improvement in the health of the Empress of Mexico are unfortunately devoid of foundation.

On the 9th a telegram was forwarded from London to New-York and an answer received within four and-a-half hours.

The famous Luini frescoes in the Palazzo Litta at Milan, have been purchased for the Louvre by the French Government.

The five hundredth representation of "Robert le Diable" was given recently at its birthplace, the Grand Opera of Paris.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to yesterday evening. A London dispatch says that there is general distrust concerning the political and financial affairs of Europe.

Baron Ratazzi will proceed forthwith to arrange a new Italian Ministry.

It is said that Napoleon is unwilling to release Holland from her proposition to sell to France the Duchy of Luxembourg.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the proposition to print additional copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the following bills were passed: Authorizing the Hartford Accident Insurance Company to effect life insurance. To facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies. Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow $28,412 for sanitary and other purposes. Relative to securing the right of way for railroads, authorizing the same when $10,000 per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent. paid in. Authorizing the Long Island Railroad Company to increase their capital stock. Amending the charter of the village of Pulaski. Changing the name of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association of New-York. Extending the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court. Amending the act for the better protection of the port of New-York. Mr. Godard reported favorably the Rochester Armory Bill. The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to represent the claims of the State against the General Government for the expenses incurred in the organization, equipment, subsistence and transfer of troops, was read and passed. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the Supply Bill, which was made the special order for Monday. The Cross-town Railroad Bill was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to increase the salaries of prison officials was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly adjourned until Monday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico, *via* Brownsville, say that the Republicans besieging Queretaro were seeking to capture the city by starving out the Imperialists, rather than by hazarding an assault. The latter, it is reported, attempted a sally, but were driven back with a loss of 15 killed. The siege of the City of Mexico was continued, there being 20,000 Liberals in its vicinity. The report of the capture of the Heights of La Campana and the fortifications of La Cruz is denied.

The action of the malcontents of the Manchester Mills does not meet with much active sympathy from the operatives of other mills in Manchester, and the effort to produce a general cessation of work has not been successful. The presence of a strong force of special police has prevented any interruption to labor where the operatives were disposed to work, and various movements made by the "strikers" to enter and stop the mills in operation have been prevented. The Manchester Mills, which have been closed for a week, will resume work on Monday next, and will continue if sufficient help is present.

The supplemental pardon list, just laid before Congress, shows that the President has exercised his clemency toward rebels as follows: Maryland, 121; Florida, 143; Louisiana, 453; Texas, 622; Arkansas, 179; Missouri, 155; Kentucky, 167; Tennessee, 528. The lists for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi were not sent in. The total number in the foregoing States is 2,368, of whom 814 were worth over $20,000 each, 331 were under indictment for treason, while against 178 confiscation proceedings had been begun.

The report which has been widely circulated of the capture of Fort Buford, Dakotah, by the Indians, and the massacre of its garrison of eighty soldiers, is believed to be without foundation. Gen. Sherman has received no official report of such an occurrence. On the contrary, he is said to have received from Col. Rankin, the commanding officer at Fort Buford, who, with his wife and child, was reported killed, a letter of date subsequent to the alleged massacre. There are many hostile Indians in the vicinity of that fort, but it is not believed that it has been attacked.

Four workmen engaged on the Chenango Canal extension, were drowned in the Susquehanna, on Thursday, near Campville. They, with one other, were crossing the river in a small boat, when one of the men exclaimed that he wouldn't ride in a boat when he could swim, and immediately jumped into the stream. While attempting to rescue him the boat was capsized. A lad 16 years of age succeeded in saving one of the men when he was nearly exhausted, but the others were drowned.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, Penn., states that a serious riot exists in the townships of Hazleton and Foster, and that the Sheriff, having exhausted his resources, and been unable to quell it, has called upon the Governor for troops to aid him. The Governor has ordered one company of militia to be in readiness for an emergency. The riot is caused by a large body of workmen who are on a strike, and who are endeavoring to prevent their places being filled by other laborers.

John E. McDonough has applied in Cincinnati for an injunction to restrain the managers of a theatre there from playing a spectacular piece called a "Tale of Enchantment." McDonough claims that the play is an infringement of the copyright of the "Black Crook," an interest in which he purchased from Charles M. Barras.

The Ohio Legislature has at last agreed to submit to the people of that State the question of suffrage. The bill as passed extends the right of suffrage to all male citizens, except those who were rebels or deserters, or who ran away to escape the draft. The people are to decide at the next election whether or not the bill shall become a law.

At Stalwell's mines, Evansville, Ind., on Wednesday, a miner made a blast without giving the usual notice, and two men in an adjoining chamber of the mines were killed. The other miners, incensed, seized the man making the blast, confined him in the powder magazine, and expressed their purpose to hang him.

At Lewiston, Me., on Friday, the police were interfered with in arresting a pickpocket—it is alleged by some of the men now on strike—and three officers were injured. Threats to shoot dispersed the crowd. Four rioters were arrested. More trouble is anticipated, and an extra police force has been established.

Mr. Wm. Kring, of Missouri, had his pocket picked of $3,880 while at the depot in Cincinnati, on Thursday. The amount was in bills rolled up in paper and carried in his pantaloons pocket. The loss was not discovered for some time, and no arrests were made.

On Wednesday night last three men went to the house of Mr. Dickinson, near Windsor, Canada, and presenting pistols at the heads of himself and wife, compelled him to give them what money he had in the house, about $300. Another man in the vicinity was robbed of $100 in a similar manner.

The City of Belfast, Me., yesterday pledged its credit for $360,000, to aid in the construction of a railroad by which it is to be benefited.

The annual meeting of the New-England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission was held on Friday afternoon, in the Old South Chapel, Boston. The attendance was rather small. A pressing need of funds was represented in the report of the Committees and the Treasurer.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of Maine have unanimously decided that the bill reported by the majority of the Committee of the Legislature, providing for the assumption by the State of the town war debts, would be a plain violation of the State Constitution.

At Wilmington, N. C., Nicholas Carr was recently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded. Gen. Sickles has set aside this sentence as in violation of the law against maiming. The prisoner, therefore, was resentenced, and is to be imprisoned one year and pay a fine of $2,000.

Admiral Farragut visited the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, and inspected the *Franklin*, in which he is to sail. He was received with honors and a salute. Work on the *Franklin* is being pushed forward with all possible haste.

The mule-spinners in the four cotton mills at Lewiston, Me., have been on a strike since Monday. They demand that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor. The mills are all running as usual, and probably will continue, with new help.

Hon. George Evans, of Portland, formerly Senator from Maine, and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce for many years, died at Portland, Me., yesterday, aged 70 years.

Richard Batchelder, a railroad conductor, was knocked from the top of a freight train between Lawrence and Salem, Mass., yesterday, and instantly killed.

The agents of the New-York Hotel Company yesterday completed the purchase of the Old Capitol building in Washington for the sum of $30,000. A large hotel is to be erected on the site.

Miss Nathanie Parrish, a respectable young lady living at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, committed suicide yesterday by drowning herself in a cistern. The causes which led to the rash act are unknown.

The National Convention of the Beta Theta Psi is to be held at the Bates House, Indianapolis, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Delegates from all parts of the United States will be present.

A company has been organized to build a bridge across the Mississippi, at Dubuque, with a capital of $1,000,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, in the case of Dolan *vs.* Schultz, the appeal was dismissed on the ground that the order of the Common Pleas discontinuing the cause without costs was not an appealable order. This was one of the large number of cases known as the Excise cases brought to restrain the Board of Excise in the enforcement of the Excise Law, which were discontinued without costs, by the Common Pleas, after the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the law. The Court of Appeals yesterday only held that the order of the Common Pleas was not appealable, and did not enter into the merits of the order itself.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court, for the apprehension of Mr. Frank Queen, editor and proprietor of *The New-York Clipper*, who is charged with libel by Mr. G. L. Fox, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard presiding, in the actions entitled Josiah J. Burgess *vs.* Susan J. Burgess, and Alonzo R. Sherman *vs.* Emma M. Sherman. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Coroner Wildey committed Anthony Mahn, yesterday, for trial on the charge of having murdered Stephen S. Carland, of No. 211 Lewis-street, who was stabbed by the accused on Saturday night last at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, as previously reported.

The Democratic Party and the South.

The remarkable article which we yesterday copied from the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle*, and the scarcely less remarkable speech of Gov. Orr at Charleston, conclusively indicate the revolution that has occurred in the Southern mind in regard to the Democratic Party. The time has passed when that party could calculate upon Southern support as confidently as upon the vote of New-York City. The incurable ultraists, indeed, still avow their faith in the Democracy as their sole remaining hope. Journals like the Memphis *Avalanche* and the Charleston *Mercury* continue to inculcate reliance upon the Democracy, and to watch with anxious interest the smallest sign of its better future. But the great body of Southern journalists and the moderate and increasingly influential class of public men who favor the quickest possible method of reconstruction are on the other side. They pray for deliverance from what the Charlottesville editor calls "the bog of the Northern democracy;" and they declare, with Gov. Orr, "we have accounts to settle with that party before we can again affiliate with it."

The causes of this change may be easily traced, and their operation is likely to be enduring. Foremost among them is the fact that the South was cruelly deceived and deserted by the Democratic politicians who now pretend to be its devoted friends. But for the encouragement given by these men, the South would not have seceded. It was tempted to take that fatal step quite as much by leaders of the Northern Democracy as by the florid rhetoric and fiery appeals of its own sons. And having been deserted by the Democracy when the real trial came—having been fed with the dry husks of Copperheadism instead of the solid succor which had been promised—the more intelligent of the Southern people feel that they have "accounts to settle" before ranging afresh under the Democratic banner.

Moreover, the impression has been produced by recent events, that the Democratic Party, in its handling of the reconstruction question, has stupidly misapprehended the direction of the popular current, or has dishonestly misrepresented it, to the serious detriment of the South. The integrity or the sagacity of the party is at fault, and in either case its title to confidence has been forfeited. For when the South might have regained its privileges on the mild terms of the Constitutional Amendment, the Democracy advised rejection. In the same way, when reconstruction on the original basis of the Sherman Bill was obtainable, the Democratic members allied themselves to Thaddeus Stevens, and made themselves responsible for the harsh and odious features of the existing law. The South is not likely to forget, therefore, that it has been for the second time the victim of Democratic manœuvring. It will always remember that but for Democratic politicians it might have been restored to the Union free from the severest of the penalties which must now be paid.

To suppose, then, that the South will put its trust in Democratic promises, or place reliance in Democratic friendship and statesmanship, is to assume that the Southern people have abandoned their common sense, or have attained to a sense not known to other mortals. The fustian of the party's oratory and the false pretences of the party's journalism have lost their power to charm. "We have grown tired of this twaddle," exclaims the Memphis *Appeal*, speaking in reference to Democratic talk; "these men are very profuse of their promises of what they will do, but when the test comes they will do nothing, and they never have done anything. They never have done anything but brag and back down; their bullying and boasting invariably amount to sheer buncombe, and nothing more; and their special guardianship of Southern interests, divested of disguise, is a mere political will-o'-the-wisp, leading to ruin."

Besides, it is seen that the result in Connecticut is in all respects exceptional, and has been brought about in part by the shelving of the pro-rebel Democrats. The Copperheads are the real Pro-Southern Democracy, and they were thrust into the background by the Connecticut managers of the party. The election of Mr. English is essentially a triumph of War Democrats over Copperheads; from which fact the South may correctly infer—as the Charlottesville *Chronicle* remarks—that "the very moment Ben. Wood & Co. show their heads plainly, and run up boldly the Democratic flag, and call on the South to stand by them as a unit, that very moment will the North be a unit against the South and all Democratic champions. On this point there can be no doubt. The North may not—does not—indorse the revolutionary programme of Messrs. Sumner, Butler and Stevens, but it is as firmly resolved, as at any period during the war, that the States which adhered to the Union shall dictate the conditions on which the excluded States shall be restored. Gov. Orr sees this, and regulates his movements accordingly. The soldiers and politicians of the South, who deprecate attempts to defeat or defer the operation of the law, see it and are satisfied. They know that for the next two years, at least, the dominion of the Republican Party is assured, and they will have nothing to do with the foolish and feeble attempt of the Democracy to magnify the verdict of Connecticut into a general "turn of tide" of Northern opinion. That verdict is solitary, and in its significance peculiar. It is as nothing compared with the general drift of Northern sentiment, which is as hostile to Copperhead Democracy as to the scattered remains of rebeldom.

Labor at the South—The Introduction of Coolies.

The question of labor in all its branches is exciting the most profound interest at the South, quite as much in the minds of its thinking men as the policy of reconstruction or the theory of equal rights. Before the war the question was settled on a well-understood basis—the white men were not to work, the black men were. Now we find a great change in theory and in practice. The dignity of labor is better understood, and a working white man is no longer called derisively a "poor white," any more than a non-working negro is sent to the "lock-up" or the whipping-post. But the whites cannot do all the work, and the lack of labor-supply is seriously felt. The negroes, particularly in Louisiana and other Southwestern States, have laid down the shovel and the hoe, and are not considered reliable dependence for the planter; others who are willing to work are interfered with by the political excitement about them; others again are ambitious to manage their own affairs, and prefer the chance of independent success to the certainty of paid labor. To so great an extent has this want been experienced that certain prominent planters of Louisiana have been at the trouble to ascertain the condition of the labor market in other States, with a view to meeting the demand in some large and practical way, which should promise something beyond a mere temporary relief.

The statistics furnished proved conclusively that while the immediate want was greater in Louisiana than elsewhere, to a certain extent all the planting States were suffering from the same cause. With no desire of entering, in the least, upon a discussion of the benefit of the Freedmen's Commission—indeed, with a strong desire to avoid anything that might even look like interference with that institution, they found that, as practical business men, their interests were injured by the influence of the Commission upon the blacks. Exaggerated ideas of their own importance impaired very seriously the usefulness of the negroes; ideas which time and experience will doubtless dissipate, but which nevertheless affect their action now, and, still worse, the injudicious teachings of demagogues, Southern as well as Northern, seemed in many instances to utterly unfit the men for the work they are wanted to do. Particularly was this found to be the case with the negroes who had served on either side during the war, they being found almost universally with bad habits, such as idleness, drunkenness and dissipation of various forms.

These causes, combined with the hiatus northward, which, by the way, is much greater than is generally known, induced a deficiency most serious, if not fatal, in its effect, demanding prompt and decisive measures of relief. It was well known to the great planters of Louisiana, one of whom is Mr. Bullitt, of Natchitoches Parish, that the planters of Cuba had employed coolie labor with the most satisfactory results for several years past; and it was also known that the system of contract on which the coolies work releases each year several hundred laborers from engagement, leaving them open to renewals for a term of years or free to return to their homes. Measures were taken at once to investigate the state of affairs, and it was found that the contracts of a great many were about expiring. In concert with other gentlemen of means and enterprise, Mr. Bullitt went to Cuba, examined the plantations under culture of these men, was satisfied with the result, and engaged a number of them to go with him to Louisiana. Already two steamer-loads of coolies have arrived at New-Orleans, and more are *en route*.

The advantages claimed for the coolie labor are vital. In the first place, there are no women and no children. This secures the planter from the support of familes of non-producers, idlers, sick people and helpless relatives. The men are generally young or middle-aged, strong, athletic, free from bad habits, quiet, frugal, industrious and, above all, willing. As a class they are peaceable, honest, kind and gentle. Experienced in the use of modern agricultural implements, and having the advantage of the severe discipline of their Cuban masters, they are familiar already with much of the very matter they are needed to attend to. They understand the best and prevalent methods of cultivating rice, sugar and corn, and it is not at all probable that they will prove inapt scholars in the cotton fields.

The coolies come to this country under contract for a term of years. The interest of their employer will be theirs. He alone pays them, he alone can direct or discharge them. They are not citizens, consequently they can have no votes and will not trouble themselves about matters outside of their plantation. They are intelligent enough to make a contract which amply satisfies them, and no interloping politician can unsettle their minds on the subject of strikes. Neither Congress nor Bureaus will feel the least interest in them for they come simply in pursuance of an agreement, which binds them to do "so much for so much." They and the other party to the contract being the only ones who are to be satisfied.

The cost of getting and maintaining them is nominal. Mr. Bullitt's importations cost him per man, delivered on the plantation, between $50 and $60, including advances, passage money and incidentals. They are to be paid at the rate of $12 per month in greenbacks, which is more than they received from their former employers. They are very frugal in their habits, and by no means exacting in their diet. In point of fact they are content with two and a half pounds of pork a week and ten ounces of rice each day.

It is interesting to note the earliest developments of a new race in new circumstances, and the unfoldings of their character thus far fully warrant the assertions made of them before. The coolies already introduced have proved themselves valuable in the field, quiet in their quarters and ingenius in their habits. Their idle or unworking time is spent in setting game and fish traps, in making toys, bird snares, washing, repairing broken implements—in fact, they appear at the age of thirty very much like a well-conditioned Yankee boy of sixteen, not quite so pert, but quite as useful and domestically inclined.

In October next the season of reëngagement in Cuba begins, and before that time is the golden opportunity for the capitalists and larger planters of the South. Whether it is possible for the Cubans to place any impediments in the way, we are uninformed, but inferentially conclude that they can do nothing beyond competing with the new comers. The contracts between the planter and the coolie are legal documents which have no validity after a certain date, and there is no reason to believe that so important a point as that would have been overlooked by the parties already interested.

The Position of France.

The unification of Germany under Prussian control has placed Napoleon in a most unpleasant position, out of which he is endeavoring, rather blindly, to grope his way. When the recent war between Austria and Prussia broke out, he evidently supposed that it would result only in the weakening of both those Powers, and in the subsequent aggrandisement of France. The actual result of the war, so different from what he had anticipated, not only deranged his plans, but left him absolutely helpless to prevent the formation of a powerful league across the Rhine, to which France must occupy a secondary position. His first thought was an opposition league, as the most efficient means of checkmating the ambitious designs of Prussia, or rather of Count Bismarck, who is at present the living representative not only of Prussia, but of all Germany. The materials for such a counter league were rather poor, in comparison with the numerous States out of which Bismarck has formed his Confederation. Italy was not to be thought of. She is too remote, and has, besides, little in common with France. Her interests draw her rather toward Germany, or even Austria. There remained only Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, with an aggregate population of about 10,000,000 of souls. A military league of these States with France would have given that Power what was perhaps more valuable than men,—a military position of the highest strategical importance. From Switzerland she would have been able to threaten Italy and Germany; and the possession of the Netherlands would have given her absolute command of Prussia, and rendered valueless the Danish acquisitions of that Power.

But, unfortunately for France, or rather for Napoleon, the little States which he proposed to take under his protection saw the matter in a different light. They doubtless felt highly flattered by the Emperor's invitation; but having no desire to play the part of the little beasts that went hunting with the lion, they one and all appear to have declined his offers. Such a league as the one which, according to popular report, was designed by the Emperor Napoleon, could have no other end or aim than the glory of France. To this the interests of the other States would have been sacrificed without the slighest hesitation, and in the event of war, not only would all France secure the glory, but all the substantial benefits of victory, while she would have taken precious care that, in case of defeat, her little allies should bear their full proportion of distress and humiliation. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they should decline the precarious honors of the Imperial alliance. They are better off as they are. Every European Power, except France, is interested in maintaining their independence. If any change were thought of, an alliance with the North German Confederation would be far more advantageous to their interests than one with France.

Foiled in this plan, Napoleon appears to have set his heart on annexing the little but important Duchy of Luxemburg. From the slight hints received by the Atlantic telegraph, we judge that French agents were sent into the Duchy for the purpose of fomenting political agitation among the inhabitants, a portion of whom at least appear to be desirous of annexation to the Empire. The plan was partially successful. The walls of the City of Lxeumburg were posted with placards demanding annexation to France, and denouncing the policy of Prussia. But these demonstrations ceased as suddenly as they began. The scheme proved a failure, and the Emperor was again foiled by his Prussian antagonist and rival. We are not yet acquainted with the means by which Count Bismarck brought about this result, but the fact is patent that the policy of the French Emperor has another and humiliating check.

These successive defeats have severely wounded the sensitive pride of France. The past two years have brought her nothing but humiliation. Compelled to withdraw from Mexico, defeated no less decisively than Austria at Sadowa, and finally to be snubbed and foiled and outwitted by the Prussian statesman, her people may well wonder to what lower depth of humiliation they are to fall. Even their grand exhibition is comparatively a failure. In fact, nothing has succeeded the past year in Europe except Bismarck. He for the nonce is Prussia, not to say Germany, for King William is a mere figure-head; and it is very evident that he is at present master of the situation in Europe. Bismarck and Napoleon have changed positions within the last twelve months, and it is not the Prussian Minister but the Emperor of France who was "hoisted with his own petard."

Americans in Brazil—The Folly of Emigration.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., who is traveling in South America for the benefit of his health, writes as follows for the information of American mechanics who, under the stimulus of "emigration circulars," are thinking of going to Brazil:

> "Each steamer brings from one hundred to three hundred deceived men and women, the greater part of whom are miserable and begging for help in less than two days. There is room for associated labor; a colony will do well here if judiciously managed. But the solitary mechanic or laborer, whatever his skill may be, cannot, so long as he is a stranger, compete with the cheap slaves and cheap workingmen who do the shabby work of Brazilian trades. I have seen many weeping wives and mothers and gloomy men dragging through these streets, appealing piteously to every American passer-by for work, and telling the same tale of disappointed expectations. Our Consul is overrun by them. Every American store is full of them. They enlist on our men-of-war as landsmen and boys—good, skillful mechanics serving for the pittance, pay and rations of navy greenhorns. For organized emigration, I repeat, Brazil offers many inducements; but any poor man is wretchedly fooled who leaves the States expecting to do better on his own hook in Brazil."

The majority of the emigrants to Brazil went their in pursuance of reports made and inducements offered by sundry Southern politicians who were disgusted with the issue of the war, and sought "a far country" where they were in hopes of reviving their sunken fortunes. The exact facts concerning the several expeditions were never made public, but enough leaked out to prove that hundreds of "deceived men and women" yielded a confiding ear to the ravishing representations of Brazilian possibility, and having *paid for their passage* trusted themselves to the guidance of the schemers. The result is graphically told by Mr. Beecher.

Singularly enough the Confederate colonies started at various points by disaffected and unrepentant rebels have all failed—ended, indeed, in absolute disaster. The ambitious scheme of Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, which foreshadowed great things at Cordova, Mexico, certainly promised well, but the old proverb worked its meaning there as it does elsewhere, and the golden apples turned to dust.

The Maine colonists who attempted and indeed are yet attempting to enjoy the delights of Jaffa are reaping continual and bitter disappointments, and those adventurous individuals who proposed the revolution of Central America in general, and Venezuela in particular, have come to the conclusion that thus far they can find "no place like home." In view of these facts, and of the additional one that another colony is preparing to emigrate to Honduras, it becomes pertinent to suggest that *this* country affords a field as ample as any for the industry and enterprise of her people. There is no sound argument in favor of emigration, and it seems most evident that such schemes are the mere offshooting from the diseased brains of disappointed and ambitious men, willing to sacrifice others and preferring to fall themselves into utter nothingness if they cannot rule wherever they may be. The tolerance of other Governments is tyranny compared with the unfettered freedom of this. The immunities of citizenship elsewhere are drawbacks and clogs by the side of the absolute liberty of person and property here, and nowhere, indeed, will it be pretended is honest industry so certain of recognition and desirable return as in this very country from which our Southern emigrants are so eager to escape.

Experience is a hard taskmaster, and many a bitter lesson is learned in the school of endeavor which might have been avoided by the light of observation. Those who have attempted colonization repent bitterly their folly—what will be thought of those who persist in repeating the absurdity?

Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child.

King Solomon lived in the good old times when the father ruled his family with a rod of iron, his will being absolute, his desire law. Naturally falling into the habits and customs of his age, Solomon in writing about the government of children—and he had quite a number under his control—remarked that the sparing of the rod would be the spoiling of the child. Taking this for a text, certain extreme believers in various sections of our country, led on by Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of Western New-York, have practiced with expert hand upon the tender bodies of their little ones. Child-murder at the hands of infuriated parents has become a mania, and the last recorded case, published yesterday, caps the climax of cruelty and ingenious wickedness. It is by no means singular that these offences against law and decency are committed by fanatical believers in the axiom of the Jewish ruler. Taking the letter, rather than the spirit of the text, they follow its cruel precept to the very gate of the Eternal City, parting from their offspring victim with a placid smile of self-sufficient piety.

The viciousness of a clergyman like Lindsay, the utter fiendishness of his imitator, Hart, can hardly find credence with people of ordinary mould, and yet they are but the extreme type of thousands of our reputable pietists, who, under cover of Scriptural obedience, indulge a habit of brutality and only half concealed Satanity. The last case, Hart's, is singularly atrocious. It really seems beyond the verge of belief that *any* man could be so entirely beside himself as to take a child of four years of age, day after day, into a dark room, and there pound him with fists, flog him with a heavy cart-whip, hang him, head downward, to a spike in the wall, and roast his feet with burning coals of fire, kicking him with stout boots, and pinching him with zealous nips. And this, too, because the child was disobedient in matters which others say he did not fully understand.

No torture invented by the cunning malignity of the Inquisition could do justice to this libel on humanity. All the goadings and stretchings, and bruisings, and rackings, and mutilatings, and scarifyings narrated in Fox's *Book of Martyrs* combined would be but a soothing poultice in comparison to what he deserves. But of this particular case there is no need of speaking; the child is dead and the murderer in the hands of the authorities—still, it and kindred cases suggest to us, as they must to every thinking person, that it is quite time for us to revise our habit of beating children. The little folk are not lacking in perception, and if they detect the gleam of passion in a parent's eye, before they shrink from the unfeeling blow, they learn no lesson from the punishment save that of revenge. Children who are unjustly or too frequently whipped become either hardened or dispirited. In the great majority of cases reason will do infinitely more than the whip. Stubborn or angry children won't listen to reason, but will stubborn or angry men listen to reason? Wait till the temper is over, and then if reason fails, other inducements to correct behavior may be tried. We need a change of hand, quite as much as a change of heart very often, and it will be a notable day in many families when the law of love takes the place of the law of fear—when parents will learn the pleasanter road to the heart rather than the back of their children. It is harder, perhaps, to practice this self-subjugating theory, but it is infinitely more manly, more noble, and in the end more effectual.

MINOR TOPICS.

The records of the Bureau Agents show that assistance is largely given to young men at the South, white as well as black. Why is it necessary? Are they too proud or too lazy to work? Charity is a divine attribute, and the best of them, but indiscreet charity becomes a nuisance rather than a blessing, and that species of it which supports stalwart, healthy youths in idleness and laziness is the worst of nuisances. The Southern soil is prolific, her bearings are readily sold, her climate is genial, and half the labor required to support respectably a family in New-England will make one rich at the South. Two years have passed since the extreme hardships of war necessitated the absence of the young men from the fields, and yet we find them begging food, clothes, and in some cases shelter, from the Bureau, while their families are so destitute as to become rightfully the objects of national relief. The young men of the South need stirring up. They should remember their duty and not neglect their opportunity. A prouder race never walked the earth than they before the war: do they not know that their present attitude provokes comment a hundred-fold more to their disadvantage than any thing, they have hitherto done or said? The leading men of the South and the more active soldiers of the Confederate army—Stephens, Lee, Beauregard, Price, and scores of other familiar names, have set before their younger countrymen an example worthy of their emulation. They are at work in the industrious exercise of their profession or business of whatever nature. They have said much more than we can say to urge the young men to be enterprising, industrious and self-respecting, and having laid down a programme of action, evinced their faith in it by following it themselves. For the women and children of the South we can have no feeling but that of pity, no intention but charity—but the young men might very properly be told that a true charity is that which helps those who help themselves.

The Confederate bondholders in England are not easily discouraged, certainly. They continue to hold meetings to devise ways and means of getting their bonds recognized and paid. They seem hopeful, and are quite as cheerful as could possibly be expected under the circumstances. But to unsophisticated observers here they seem, in spite of their big wigs and big words, very great fools. They advanced money to the Southern rebels—taking the bonds of the rebel government—to help them secede. As a matter of course, they took the chances of success. But now, having failed, they expect us to pay them for having *tried* to destroy us. It seems incredible that any body out of Bedlam should prefer such a claim. Suppose we should demand of England payment of the bonds of the Irish Republic, issued by the defeated Fenians—what would they say to such a demand? Yet the cases are analogous. It is urged that when one nation conquers another, or one government overthrows another, the victor assumes the victim's debts. Undoubtedly—because he also acquires his assets. But we gained nothing by the victory over the South. We only held our own. If we are to pay the cost of rebellion against us, rebellions will become very cheap and common place affairs.

Suffrage for women is making substantial progress in England. One of its ablest and boldest advocates in Parliament is John Stuart Mill, and we see that a Committee for advancing the cause has been formed, with no less a dignitary than the Dean of Canterbury at its head. This Committee proposes to limit the suffrage to unmarried women and widows, who have the necessary property qualifications. Another significant symptom of the progress made in this direction is found in the fact that the London *Law Times*, the recognized organ of the profession, declares in favor of the proposition, saying that "no reason has yet been produced why single women, who keep houses, pay rates and taxes, and perform most of the duties of citizens, even to the holding of parish offices, should not have the same privilege as a man in the like situation. * * * They have property and rights which the laws affect, and are entitled to a voice in the making of those laws. *Only prejudice stands in the way, but this will speedily yield to reason.*" These are rather extraordinary words to be found in such a quarter. It is by no means impossible that England may take the lead, after all, in this movement.

The recent speech of M. Thiers, in the Corps Legislatif, goes far to justify the English in their admiration of Count Bismarck's consolidation of Germany. The eminent French orator appears to think that the whole world was created for the glory of France, and that every other nation must be kept down in order that she may stand high. This is the sum and substance of his eloquent denunciation of Napoleon's foreign policy. He avowed himself opposed to the Emperor's pet scheme of nationality, because the realizations of that principle would endanger the supremacy of France. "If I had the power," said he, "of directing the affairs of France, I would employ all the forces I could command to hinder Italian unity." He used almost the same language in regard to the reconstruction of Germany under Prussian auspices. Liberty he was willing that other States should enjoy, but unity and strength never. His speech not only justifies the policy of Bismarck, but conciliates Europe to that of the present Emperor, who has never avowed such narrow and dangerous doctrines as those advanced by M. Thiers.

It is very amusing to observe the way in which the English journals praise Count Bismarck at the expense of Napoleon. Having truckled so many years to the Man of Mystery at the Tuileries, they are delighted to find that one European statesman has the daring to snub him and to expose the hollowness of his pretensions. They appear to feel very much relieved at having this disagreeable but necessary work taken off their hands, and performed in such a cool and summary manner. This is very natural, if not very dignified. Having never had occasion to be jealous of Prussian aggrandisement, the English look upon Count Bismarck's work as performed in their interest as well as in that of Germany. The consolidation of all the German States outside of Austria into a compact and powerful military league, already threatens the supremacy of France and relieves England of her most formidable rival in Europe.

TOWN NOTES.

The Quarantine business will, we suppose, be settled one way or the other pretty soon. The visit of the Commissioners, with their Albany guests, resulted in the confirmation of the long-expressed opinion that Coney Island and Seguine's Point are the two best localities for a station, and the Legislature will probably assign both for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the residents of these two localities will look at the subject without unreasoning alarm. They were more endangered last Summer by the forced detention of cholera patients on board ship than they can be by a proper building where ventilation, disinfecting and treatment are easy. There need be no more fear caused by the presence of a hospital at these places than was caused by the erection of a little hospital at Hoboken, in the vicinity of which no cholera case occurred, though patients were within the building. The Quarantine arrangements must include a hospital on shore, and it must be placed at a point of convenient access by incoming vessels.

Some interesting developments concerning a class of persons who are designated as Tombs lawyers or "skinners" are soon likely to be made in the trial of a case at the Court of Common Pleas. A number of these characters haunt the vestibules of the various police courts and prey upon the vicious, the ignorant and the unfortunate who are caught in the meshes of the law. In the way of fees "everything is fish that comes to their net," from a feather-bed to a diamond ring, if the more convenient bank bills cannot be supplied. These "skinners" are as wily as they are unscrupulous, and it is rarely that the Magistrates can secure the evidence upon which official action against them can be taken. Not long since one of the Police Magistrates summarily excluded from his Court a person whom he regarded as a "skinner," and the act has resulted in an action for libel, on the trial of which singular disclosures are promised.

The Metropolitan Health Bill contains a provision which is likely to rid the City of a very noisy and not over-reputable class of peddlers. The law declares that no fish shall be hawked about the streets or otherwise exposed for sale which has not first been dressed and made ready for the pot. This wise requirement will prevent the further imposition of stale merchandise upon poor customers by "Porgy Joe" and all his tribe. Several fish-venders have recently been fined for violation of the law, and the entire fraternity only exalt their horns at present to blare out notes of grief and indignation. The term "dressed," as thus applied to fish, means a general process of denuding—asserting that heads are not merchantable, tails are to be trimmed, fins are felonious appendages, and entrails are not eatable. After this interdiction of several important elements in ichthyologic economy, the mutilated remains alone are pronounced saleable and good for food.

A correspondent desires to know whether there is any reason why so long a time should be occupied in erecting a new railing around Madison Park. Some weeks have already elapsed since the beginning of the enterprise, and for the last ten days no work has been done upon it. One-half of the pavement, which was always too narrow, is now occupied by a mound of earth, which so reduces its width that but two can walk abreast in that most crowded part of Fifth-avenue.

Military Movements on the Plains—A Severe Winter.

Edward H. Hall, who left this City on the 11th of December last, for China and Japan, by the Pacific Mail Line, reached this City to-day, returning from San Francisco overland. He furnishes the following items of news:

Gen. Connor arrived out at Austin on the 27th of February; met Gen. Chetlain on the 15th of March, *en route* for Salt Lake City.

The Mormon Temple and Tabernacle at Salt Lake are advancing rapidly to completion.

Gen. Augur and Staff were detained at Lone Tree Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, from the 2d to the 30th of March, when they proceeded to Fort Kearney.

The snow blockade on that road and its eastern connections, the Chicago and Northwestern, has been removed, and cars and stages are now making regular time.

No foundation exists for the reported massacre at Fort John Buford. They knew nothing of it along the line of the Overland Mail and Union Pacific Railroad at the date it is reported to have taken place, nor was the report credited at Denver or Omaha.

The Winter has been, as generally reported, one of unprecedented severity. Thousands of cattle, horses and mules, and some few families have perished with cold and hunger. The stations on the Overland Mail Line have been kept supplied with provisions at great cost and labor, the snow in many places rendering the roads impassable for miles. In the vicinity of Salt Lake City the thermometer ranged from 33° to 40° below zero for several days during March.

Serious Riot in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Saturday, April 6.

The Sheriff of Luzerne County has telegraphed to the Governor that a serious riot exists in Hazelton and Foster Townships, in that county; that his authority was exhausted without success; that an armed and organized force was necessary, and that he wished an order calling out Capt. Ellis' Company of Wyoming Veterans. Soon after Capt. Ellis telegraphed that the Sheriff had ordered him out to quell the riot, and asked for further orders. The Governor subsequently telegraphed to a prominent citizen of Luzerne County, who advised him of the exact condition of affairs, and then sent an order to Capt. Ellis ordering him to hold his company in readiness for future orders, but in no event to move without orders from him. It is unofficially understood that the cause of the riot is a strike for higher wages, the majority attempting to prevent the minority from working.

Belfast and Moosehead Railroad.

Belfast, Me., Saturday, April 6.

By a vote of 895 in favor, and 260 opposed, this city to-day pledged its credit for $360,000 in aid of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. Belfast has an indebtedness of about $50,000. The last Legislature, in view of developing the great mineral and agricultural resources of the interior of our State, which this enterprise will open, exempted the capital of the proposed road from taxation for ten years, and authorized the issue of preferred stock, bearing interest at six per cent. for thirty years.

Western Extension of the Central Pacific Railroad.

San Francisco, Friday, April 5.

The surveys of the Western extension of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to the point opposite this city, have been so far completed as to develop a favorable line of less than 83 miles in length. The present route to the State Capital by water is about 120 miles long. The terminus will be on Goat Island, in the Bay, a mile and a half from the City Wharf. It is expected that the road will be completed about the time the line is opened from the Eastern States.

Robbery and Murder of Gen. Bailey in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, April 6.

Gen. Bailey, who extricated Commodore Porter's gunboat fleet and transports from their perilous situation in the Red River during Gen. Banks' expedition, was murdered and robbed of about $1,000 in Vernon County, Mo., a few days ago, by Lewis and Perry Pixley. A reward has been offered of $3,000 for the apprehension of the murderers.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, April 6.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse: John A. Bain, Copake; Phillip W. Rockefeller, Germantown, and Alpheus Tilden, Hudson.

The Fire at Eastport.

Eastport, Me., Saturday, April 6.

At the fire last night many of the merchants removed their stocks. E. F. Webster, W. & J. Campbell, Witherell, Dyer & Bibber, and others, lost from $6,000 to $8,000 by having goods stolen. The Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven, are the largest losers.

Suicide of a Young Lady in Wisconsin.

Fox Lake, Wis., Saturday, April 6.

A young and highly esteemed lady of this place, named Miss Nathanie Parrish, committed suicide, this morning, by throwing herself into a cistern. The cause of her committing the rash act is not known.

Removal of the Remains of Deceased Soldiers.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, April 6.

The removal of the deceased soldiers buried in this vicinity to the Government cemetery at Mound City has commenced, and is rapidly progressing.

Impartial Suffrage in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, April 6.

The suffrage resolution passed this morning by the Legislature extends the right of suffrage to all male citizens except rebels, deserters and skedaddlers.

The Overflow of the Mississippi.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 6.

The reports from the levees above continue to be unfavorable. The Mayor of Baton Rouge telegraphs that Hall's Levee is in imminent danger.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Views and Opinions of a Southern Man—Lectures of a Politician.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 16, 1867.

Rumors render it probable that we are on the eve of another transmigration of the soul of office. The law of Congress leaves incumbents in office without respect to qualifications—they are, as if *locum tenentes*, tenants by sufferance. The Legislature not having perceived the immediate effect of the law of Congress, proposed to call a Convention and enacted a special registry act for this city. As this bill did not recognize the rule of suffrage and qualifications prescribed by the act of Congress, Gov. Wells has vetoed it. The Legislature has, however, postponed the session of the Convention until September next, and has, moreover, appointed a Committee and made an appropriation to test the legality of the Military Bill before the Supreme Court of the United States. This legislation naturally provokes antagonism, and so it is rumored that our civic, or at least our corporate, government may be set aside.

The effect of these controversies upon our commercial interests is terrible. Questions affecting the validity of important transactions are constantly arising. Doubts as to the validity of titles agitate the minds of timid people. Capital has become sensitive, and is afraid of investment, except in undoubted profits and unquestionable values. To turn notes into gold, and gold back again into notes; to invest in cotton, under insurance, and export immediately, are deemed the safest transactions, but the number of dry goods houses that are in liquidation with the numerous stores and dwellings for rent, show a momentous reaction in the business of New-Orleans. The war for office and power must cease, or the country will be ruined. The Southern Legislatures may admit the law of Congress to be paramount, because it is enacted under the power of a conqueror, and there is no more dishonor in submitting to this law than in turning over our ordnance and other military stores after the capitulation at Appomattox. The assent to the Amendment of the Constitution is a subsequent and subordinate question. There is compulsion in the first case and volition in the second.

TIME TO SPEAK.

The direction of Southern affairs has been long in the hands of men who aspire to station, or subsist upon salaries. That there are statesmen in the South, pure and patriotic in their purposes—that there is an intelligent people who have fought and suffered for principle—is equally undoubted; but the two last classes have been directed by the first, through conventions, nominations, and a monopoly of all the patronage which a party could bestow. The men who fought the late war for the South had as little to do with the plans of those who directed the political action of the country, as the humble devotee at the altar knows of the diplomacy of their conclave. True to their instinct of office, the politicians to whom we advert filled the Confederate Congress, the departments, the foreign missions and agencies, the collection of revenues and all the long-range stations of the Quartermaster and Commissaries. They even appeared in the Cabinet. Selfish, intolerant, and, of course, malignant, they recognized no merit that they could not suborn, and conferred no promotion beyond their own monotonous monopoly. These managers took timely leave when the Confederacy fell. They soon emerged, however, from their hiding, and hastened to Washington, first to slip the noose that failure had tied about their necks, and, second, to try if some combination could not be formed with Northern parties which would reinstate them in office and influence. The political conquest was found to be as complete as the military. We are now many degrees worse off than when Lee, the great William the Silent of the South, surrendered his sword under the Appomattox apple tree. The South is degraded even below our Indian tribes. The Sioux, Blackfeet and Apaches are protected by the Government. Their fields are plowed, their utensils forged, their hungry fed and their naked clothed. They are allowed their own council, while religious and literary instruction are provided for them. More than this—they are not molested in their opinions, while they are protected from aggression. Who would not be "an Indian not taxed?"

Such is our situation. At this time the same politicians attempt new political devices to evade the consequences of contest. They fail. Congress declares its law paramount not only to Southern State governments, but to the Federal Executive. What do some of these managers propose,—these die-in-the-last-ditch patriots? That we shall accept the Constitutional Amendment! And upon what reasoning? That it is our policy! Contemptible infamous advice. That we shall surrender our honor to enable them to get into the Union and once more hold its offices. We accept the destiny which God has forced upon us; we will submit to the rule of suffrage and eligibility to office. It is no act of ours. It is as much a part of the conquest as the capitulation. We will keep our faith and parole; but we are required to do no more. We prefer to remain as we are—subject to an inevitable rule which involves no dishonor on our part. The principle applied to us will no more rest satisfied than the epidemic which singles its first victims will pause in its career of desolation. One section enslaved—some other will feel its power and proclaim its supremacy. Human nature and social interest will bear much, but oppression, confiscation and perpetual disfranchisement are burdens that have always been cast off sooner or later. The cure which the East has applied to the South, the West may any day apply to the East. Nevada, Iowa, Wisconsin—names almost unknown in questions of power—are now a section. The great West will control the legislation of the country. There will be more discontent. Minorities disfranchised, though separated by sections, and even by hostilities, will, like the explosive gasses of the mine, ignite with the first spark that occurs. In this common conviction that the will of a majority, unlimited by compact, is the essence of irresponsible injustice, lies the relief of the South. When the whole American people rise to level the Bastile of intolerance and proscription, then will the South regain its liberties. At first recantation of its opinions will not effect that object. Party combinations will but rivet the chains of bondage. Obedience, then, to the rules which the Government shall prescribe and the industrial development of the South should be now the object of every Southern patriot—not "masterly inactivity," which is always the slave of events—not party machinations, which are always foiled—but harmony at home, earnest work and the abnegation of Federal office and politics. If the people of the United States do us justice, we will meet them in the same spirit. If they do not, that injustice applied to others will set us free by creating such a preponderance of misery among the people of the United States and their dependencies as will burst all the bonds that despotism can forge.

MR. POMEROY'S LECTURES.

Mr. Pomeroy, surnamed Brick, delivered an address upon the sectional situation a few nights since. It contained some good things, especially his advice to the South to spin its own cotton as a means of restoring its rights, or its resources which are now ascertained to be the same thing. But there were some other points in his discourse that were of more questionable wisdom. He ministered to our sectional antagonisms by a satirical description of Yankees—no doubt well deserved—but those of us who live in the South feel that while the trickery and intolerance which distinguish the shoddy contractors and politicians of the North are detestable, the Northern people have adopted a system of progress in education, and the industrial arts that has conquered and reduced us to a most abject condition. We must copy this system. We must attract among us the energy, capital and enterprise which will alone achieve our social independence. The effect of reviving these hostilities is to imbue the popular mind here with a prejudice against all progress, as of Yankee derivation, while in truth the Yankees are themselves copyists of European progress. We must discriminate between the good and bad qualities of Northern people. Mr. Pomeroy, moreover, told us that that figurative region, "the Northwest," was with us, and that the Northern Democracy would lead its legions to our relief. He told us, however, at the same time, that the Eastern States had so diffused its ideas and invested its capital throughout the Northwest that it had been difficult to procure an independent action in the late Northern contests—political and military. Many of those who bore the burden of the late war believed that State rights meant State resistance. We thought the Northern Democracy so understood it. Gen. Butler, Gen. Sickles, and indeed the whole Northern Democratic Party—so-called—took a different view of these rights. That party claims now a prominent merit in having invaded the South and dragged her, bound and bleeding, into the national forum. Henceforth we acknowledge the rights of the States to consist in an appeal to a majority of the people in Congress, and to the adjudications by Judges who are either estopped from traversing the political opinion of the majority, or compelled to conform to it by the compulsory appointment of an Executive, himself elected by a numerical constituency, or by an increase or alteration of the judicial body. This is the right of appeal from "the decision of a single Justice to the next general muster." It is the perfection of Democracy, but it is not State rights, as taught by Jefferson, and as renounced by the South at Appomattox Court-house. So we need say no more about it; nor can we see much motive to those who fought for these rights to join with those who would not aid them, and endeavor to regain by party chicanery what was lost in open and honorable combat. We cannot but remember that story in which two travelers, having encountered a bear, the one ran away, while the other fell and feigned to be dead. The bear, having examined the recumbent, passed on. The fugitive returned and facetiously inquired of his companion what the bear had whispered in his ear. "He advised me," was the reply, "never to associate with a wretch who in the hour of danger would desert his friend."

This facetious fugitive did not join the bear, and this is the only point of comparison wanting to make the parallel of the Northern Democracy complete. It is not wise to confer upon a party at the North the administration of power which will be employed rather for their own advantage than for our liberties. There are men in the South who think that power thus regained will bring back offices and independence. Most of us think, however, that it takes men and means to maintain freedom, and so propose to educate and employ our people and awaken the long-dormant resources of our country. When tempted with such attractive offers to fight our disasters over again, we prefer some other national issue. Our case has been decided. We have paid and are paying the penalty of our misfortunes like men, and we would not like Mr. Brick Pomeroy or any one else to revive the contest on our account. It is a highly disinterested love of justice, and reminds us somewhat of a case in Virginia, where a client, having been sentenced to receive so many stripes, his adroit attorney was moving for "a new trial" at the very moment the unhappy client was expiating his offence at the whipping-post.

W. M. B.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, April 6.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day is $209,500; $16,000 have been sent to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $150,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and $85,759 to the National Banks. The disbursements during the week have been as follows: War Department, $2,472,577; Navy Department, $223,054; Interior Department, $550,325; total, $3,245,956. Fractional currency redeemed during the week, $338,800. The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows: For circulating notes, $340,610,950; as security for deposits of public moneys, $38,880,950; total, $376,491,900. During the week ending to-day there has been issued from the Treasury Department $27,550 in National Bank currency, making the total amount issued up to date $302,336,256. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $3,447,582, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,888,674.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $314,351,117, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $5,688,880 22, and the total amount since the beginning of the present fiscal year, $219,924,463 53.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER.

The Committee on Printing, on an order of the House, met yesterday to investigate the purchases of paper made last November by Cornelius Wendell, at that time Superintendent of Public Printing.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed Henry G. Thomas to be Major-General by Brevet, and Wager Swayne, Thos. L. Crittenden, Daniel E. Sickles, Joseph J. Reynolds, Benjamin H. Grierson and Nelson A. Miles to be Brigadier-Generals by Brevet.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate confirmed only a few comparatively small nominations to-day, and rejected Adolphus E. Jones as Postmaster of Cincinnati, Ohio; and John Stewart as Collector, and John Boyle as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

THE OLD CAPITOL SOLD.

The agent of the New-York Hotel Company to-day completed the purchase of the Old Capitol building at about $30,000. It is designed to erect a hotel on the site.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The following officers have been honorably discharged: Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, Acting First Assistant Engineer Jno. H. Padgett, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Greppen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Moores, Jr. Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. Stoat has been placed on waiting orders.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. A. Carr, Major Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment at Washington. Capt. W. M. Carter, Tenth Cavalry, is granted thirty days' delay in reporting for duty. Second Lieut. Daniel Hitchcock has been granted twenty days' delay.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

Washington, Saturday, April 6.

Mr. Anthony made a report from the Committee on Printing against printing additional copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, but providing that 1,000 copies of those heretofore ordered be furnished to that officer in order to meet the demands upon him.

REVENUE ASSESSOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Chandler said the Senate had been remarkably liberal toward nominees, and as an instance of how they expressed their gratitude, he caused to be read a newspaper article.

The Clerk read it in substance:

"That a complimentary serenade was on Thursday night tendered to John W. Frazier, recently confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. This gentleman is reported to have said, in acknowledging the honor, that a number of his Radical friends had invited him to return to the fold, which he declined.

He did not consider himself under any obligation to the Senate, for he was appointed to fill a vacancy. Politically, he was still Conservative, in favor of Johnson, Grant and the Supreme Court, in contradistinction to Sumner, Stevens and Butler. He was against the Radical element, the tramping of the Constitution under foot, and the injury of the currency," &c.

Mr. Sumner did not, as was expected, call up his resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Saulsbury.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Saturday, April 6.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Prohibiting the opening of telegrams by persons other than those to whom the same are addressed.

Incorporating the National Telegraph Association.

To organize the Ulster County Agricultural Society into a stock company.

The Assembly amendments to the bill relative to taxes and assessments in New-York were concurred in, on motion of Mr. Laws.

The amendments provide that immediately after the passage of the bill, the Governor shall appoint three Tax Commissioners, to hold office for five years, at a salary of $5,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Hartford Accident Insurance Company to effect life insurance.

To facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies.

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow $28,412 for sanitary and other purposes.

Relative to securing the right of way for railroads, authorizing the same when $10,000 per mile shall have been subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in.

Authorizing the Long Island Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

Amending the charter of the village of Pulaski.

Changing the name of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association of New-York.

Extending the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Godard reported favorably the Rochester Armory Bill.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to represent the claims of the State against the General Government for the expenses incurred in the organization, equipment, subsistence and transfer of troops, was read and passed.

Mr. T. Murphy introduced a bill amending the charter of the Adriatic Insurance Company.

Mr. E. Cornell introduced a bill incorporating the National Savings Bank of Buffalo.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Reappropriating $30,000 for the Armory in Rochester. Passed.

Incorporating the National Safe Deposit Company.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad on the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike.

Incorporating the Staten Island Athenæum.

The Morrisania School Bill.

Authorizing the institution for the savings of the Merchants' Clerks to change its place of business.

Requiring Receivers of Insurance and Trust Companies to make annual and other statements.

Authorizing Life Insurance Companies to make special deposits.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, April 6.

The Senate amendments to a large number of bills were concurred in.

After the transaction of other business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Annual Supply Bill.

Progress was reported on the bill, and it was made the special order for Monday morning.

On motion of Mr. Vandenberg, the time of adjournment was extended indefinitely, for the sake of taking up general orders.

Mr. Vandenberg moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Cross Town Railroad Bill.

Motion carried by a vote of 61 to 20.

The bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to increase the salaries of State Prison officials also ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Abstract of Bills.

SELLING THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

The bill introduced by Senator Thomas Murphy last evening, is preceded by a preamble stating that, Whereas, In the judgment of the people of the State, the present public market system of New-York is incommodious and expensive, and the public accommodation would be greatly increased and the annual taxes of that City lessened, and its funded debt reduced, if all such markets were sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the City debt, and the business of keeping markets taken from the City.

Section one provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as they may be from time to time constituted according to law, together with James Brown, Benjamin W. Bonney, and Isaac Sherman, of New-York City, be appointed as "the Commissioners for selling the public markets of the City of New-York." The Commissioners shall receive no compensation. The Secretary to the Board shall receive $2,500 per annum.

The Corporation Counsel of the City shall give all legal advice, and render all the legal services required by said Commissioners, without any extra compensation above his lawful salary as Corporation Counsel.

After organization, the Board shall proceed to make an inventory of all the public markets, market property and real estate, devoted to such purposes in the City, and have the same appraised by competent men, said appraisements to be made,

First—Separately for each market, property or real estate.

Second—The buildings, fixtures and erections of every kind belonging to the Corporation.

Third—The real estate upon which each market stands shall be divided as near as may be in equal lots of 25 feet in width by 100 feet in length, so far as the dimensions of the whole parcel of such estate will permit, and each of such lots shall be appraised separately.

Fourth—All undetermined leases of stalls, stands and cellars in each of said markets, shall be inventoried, and the value of the outstanding terms of each lease (calculated from the date of such inventory) shall be appraised. When such inventory and appraisement is so made, the Commissioners shall file one copy thereof with the Comptroller of the City, and one copy with the Clerk of the Common Council. In making an inventory and appraisement three surveyors may be appointed, the aggregate cost of the same not to exceed $5,000.

After such inventory is made and filed, the Commissioners, having determined which market shall be disposed of first, must publish a notice of the sale in two daily City of New-York newspapers every day for four weeks, stating terms, day of sale, and other particulars. The sale to be by public auction, at noon, in the Merchants' Exchange of the City of New-York.

The market may be purchased entire by any parties at the appraised value of the same.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money within thirty days thereafter. The auctioneer shall receive for his fees on such sales not more than one-tenth of one per centum on the gross proceeds of every sale. The lien of the Sinking Funds of the City of New-York shall follow and attach to all the proceeds. No lease of any stand or cellar shall be made for a longer period than three months, after the passage of the proposed act; and all rents and market fees shall be made to the Commission hereby created.

The Supervisors of the City of New-York shall hereafter raise by tax the sum of $15,000 to meet the expenses of the Commission. The Street Commissioner shall supply a commodious room for the Commission.

Annual reports of the condition of the affairs shall be made to the Common Council of New-York City.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the Senate, Saturday, Mr. Thomas Murphy introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the laws in reference to this company and making their capital $150,000, divided into 6,000 shares of $25 each.

OBITUARY.

The recent death of the late Philip Reynolds has been briefly recorded in the Times. His funeral took place on Thursday morning, from Zion's Church, Madison-avenue, and the remains interred in the family vault at Greenwood, where they repose side by side with those of his noble and dearly beloved and fervently lamented son, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Stephen R. Reynolds, who was wounded at Cold Harbor and died a month afterward in New-York of his wounds. At the time of his death at the early age of 26, he was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Ninety-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers—an excellent and brave officer, warmly beloved by his commander and the soldiers of his division.

Mr. Reynolds, Senior, was for many years the editor and proprietor of the Johnstown (N. Y.) *Herald*, an able writer and ardent Democrat forty years ago. He removed to New-York some thirty years since, where he practiced law successfully, and held beside important trusts in our first banking and insurance companies. Although 70 years of age, his vivacity and ardor of temperament seemed to have undergone no abatement. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of genial manners and replete with information in all matters connected with the affairs of the State and nation, and the history of those who had conferred honor upon both.

He had just put in perfect order a residence on the Hudson, at Piermont, and anticipated spending there a calm and serene old age, in the bosom of an affectionate family and the enjoyment of his books—those silent but eloquent companions.

But the loving father, the devoted husband, the good neighbor, and the practical Christian, has gone "home;" cut down "like as a shook of corn, fully ripe in his season." And there is consolation to his survivors, springing from his very grave."

L. Y. C.

Piermont, April 5, 1867.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* pays a feeling and appreciative tribute to the memory of Mrs. Alonzo C. Paige, who died in that city on Sunday, March 31. He says: "All knew Mrs. Paige as a woman of great mind and cultivation, acquainted with several languages, a remarkable scientific scholar, a lover of the fine arts, an intimate friend of eminent persons in all parts of the country; all knew her hospitality, her taste, and tact; but only the poor and her intimate friends knew the bounty of her daily life. The needy in want of daily bread, the sick suffering for costly delicacies, the widow, these came to her always, and never went away without words of sympathy, and every aid that a boundless generosity, and an untiring whole-souled enthusiasm could afford. The amount of work that she accomplished seems almost marvelous, except to those who knew that she never passed an idle moment. Teaching her children Latin and music and botany, superintending a large household, and dispensing its hospitalities; actively aiding every charitable association or festival for whatever cause or creed; assisting her husband at times in his professional labors, she yet had always ample leisure for the duties of society. With these multitudinous calls upon her attention, she found a great deal of time to devote to the preparation of a history of this, her native town. She knew intimately all the old familiar faces, and all loved her as a daughter. She knew every house and lot of ground, [illegible] all its old inhabitants, and old traditions, rarely seen in this new world. For years she has been gathering materials for its history, dwelling fondly over her work, but death has cut this short, with her other labors of love.

Our dispatches inform us of the death in Portland, Me., on Saturday, 6th inst., of Hon. George Evans, who for a long series of years was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of that State. He was born in Hallowell, near Augusta, Me., on the 12th of January, 1797, and consequently at the time of his death was in his 71st year. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1815, and for several years has been a member of one of the Legislative Boards of that institution. His attachment to his *alma mater* has ever been very strong, and as one manifestation of the interest he has felt in her welfare may be mentioned the fact that he has been present at every commencement since his graduation, with a single exception.

After his graduation he entered upon the study of law, but early took part in political affairs. In 1829 he was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and from 1829 until 1841 represented the State in Congress. In the last-named year he was elected United States Senator, and served throughout his term, which ended in 1847. Subsequently, in 1849 and 1850, he was a Commissioner of the Board of Claims against Mexico, and he was Attorney-General of Maine in 1853, 1854 and 1856. In Congress he was the associate of Webster and Clay, with whom he strongly sympathized, and to whom he often proved a desirable and acceptable ally. During the past few years he has been conservative in his views of national affairs, and to this fact in part has been attributable his retirement from public life.

Hon. Henry Chipman, of Detroit, Mich., died on Friday evening, March 29. He was a son of Chief Justice Chipman, of Vermont, and was born in Tinmouth, Rutland County, in that State, in 1784. He was educated at Middlebury College, and resided for a time in Jamaica, and subsequently in Charleston and Waterboro, S. C. In 1824 he removed to Michigan, and first published and edited with Mr. Seymour, a distinguished journalist of that day, the Michigan *Herald*, one of the earliest attempts at a newspaper in the Territory of Michigan. He was soon after appointed Chief Justice of the County Court. In 1827 he was appointed by President Adams one of the United States Judges for the Michigan Territory, to fill a vacancy, and in the year following was reappointed for the full term, which expired in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed Judge of the District Court organized under the laws of the State. This position he filled for several years, and after the expiration of his term of service he returned to the profession of the law, in which he continued until advancing age incapacitated him for active business.

Miss Georgiana Paige, of Poughkeepsie, at one time a favorite vocalist in this City, and especially prominent as a member of the Philharmonic Society, died April 4, of disease of the heart. At the time of her death she was at the head of the musical department of a young ladies seminary in Poughkeepsie. She was universally beloved and respected by the community in which she had resided for several years. Old New-Yorkers will remember her father, Prof. R. G. Paige, a highly cultivated musician, and an accomplished composer, who formerly resided in this City.

Hon. Robert J. Preaux, of New-Orleans, Chairman of the Enrolling Committee of the Louisiana House of Representatives, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on the 28th ult., while giving directions as to the enrollment of an act of the Legislature. Mr. Preaux was unmarried, about 39 years of age, and a lawyer by profession. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sympathy of the Legislature and the character of the deceased.

George T. Blair, Esq., of Troy, died, in Williamstown, Mass., his native place, on Wednesday, the 3d inst. He graduated at William's College in 1831, and, after studying law in Troy, was admitted to practice. He was for several years City Clerk, was Surrogate two terms, and held the office of Postmaster of Troy for some time.

The Troy papers of the 5th announce the death of Capt. James A. Cross, of the Capital Police, at the age of 42 years. The *Whig* says he was a good citizen, a noble patriot, a faithful public officer, and an honest man.

Hon. John B. Hutchinson, a prominent citizen of West Randolph, Vt., and in 1865 and 1866 an influential member of the State Senate, died on the 2d inst.

George H. Andrews, of Troy, late Paymaster in the Navy, died in Buffalo on the 3d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Gangs in England.

From the London Times, March 22.

It would take a long life to learn all the variety of conditions under which bread is earned and manners formed in this land of poor laws, education codes and labor acts. There is always something for the legislator and something for those who wish to know all about the land they live in. Indeed, when we read in ancient story of a race that was always getting out of one mess only to fall into another, and found itself at the mercy of every casual oppressor, one recognizes the very type of English poverty. A succession of deliverers visits it in the mill and the factory, the workshop, the forge, the pit and the mine, the brick-field, and wherever else its sons and daughters are cast adrift on the tide of life, but when they have done their work, as they thought, some genius lifts up a curtain and shows a worse than Egyptian bondage in a most unexpected place and form. It springs up suddenly, like the weeds that reappear with soil brought to the surface from below, it is hard to say how. We have all known long, and with pride, the immense strides made by agriculture in the reclamation of land from the fen, the mere, and the sea itself, and in the successful cultivation of hungry sands and bleak moors. In Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Nottinghamshire, we have added almost a county to the resources of the country, and found a full compensation for the land elsewhere withdrawn from the plow. It is, indeed, a proud sight to see an almost boundless horizon added by living men to the realm of industry. But with the wheat come the rust and the blight, and with the root come the wireworm and the fly; and, as surely, there comes, too, some form of human evil more man's fault than Nature's. Do our readers know how these golden realms are cultivated? They are worked for half the year by gangs of men, women and children; more women than men, more children than grown-up people. The soil in every successive stage looks clean and smooth and uniform, as if done by machinery or magic; but the growing crops are weeded and the twitch picked, the turnips are singled, and the potatoes set, the stones are picked, the manure is spread, the mangold and turnips are topped and tailed, and all other like work done, by these gangs of generally young people down as low as six, under taskmasters. A proportion are professional gang-masters, who buy and sell youthful labor, and let a gang as they would a steam plow. A much larger proportion are the even less qualified servants of the farmers themselves, set over the gangs to get the most out of them. They have to walk any distance to their work, even eight miles there and eight miles back, and to toil any number of hours a day, including the walk to and fro, from 5 in the morning to 9 in the evening. Let anybody just put together the ages of these children, the sex of most of them, the hours, the distance and the rough nature of the work, and he will see at once what the result must be both on body and soul. Those in public gangs are counted up to several thousands, but those in private gangs are said to be ten times more. In common consistency with our factory legislation, and if our landowners would not be charged with the grossest hypocrisy, something must be done for the members of these gangs. Man, as we have said, has more to do with the mischief than Nature, for it has arisen from the want of cottages in those newly-cultivated regions, and that want has been very much aggravated by the laws of settlement, which made every cottage a prospective burden on the land. Instead of establishing laborers and families on the spot, the landowners and farmers chose rather to trust to the crowded and half-starved population of remote villages and small towns. Even though the necessity for their services lasted half the year, it was better to be without them the other half; and better that they should breed, sicken, decay, and go through all the other unprofitable phases of humanity, a good way off, where somebody else was answerable for them. The flock could be got by whistling for them, and that was enough for the purpose. It is, indeed, an open question whether there has been any saving in this arrangement. Labor is labor, whether it be spent in the fields, or on the road to and fro; and it must be paid for; and if a farmer can get no labor except with the immense daily waste of a long walk to and fro, he must get so much the less for his money. But, under the laws of settlement, there had arisen a positive horror of cottages, little less than superstitious, and refusing to be calculated. No figures could ever prevail against the vision of an endless pauper family, certain to issue from the newly-planted house-tree. It is enough to say that this is a tale of the past, and the only objection to building cottages now is that, with the customary rents and the customary wages, they are not so good an investment as railway debentures were believed to be twelve months ago. It must be a work of time to build the cottages requisite for supplying home labor in place of the foreign gangs. To supply the place of the public gangs alone described by the Parliamentary Commissioners—not to speak of the much more numerous private gangs—some 1,500 or 2,000 new cottages must be required. The building of these cottages we take to be the real and final object of the report presented by Mr. Seymour Tremenheere and Mr. E. C. Tufnell. But of course Parliament cannot make men build cottages. It can only make it very expensive and troublesome to cultivate their land without them. It can give them the choice between two evils. The disclosures of the report are portentous in their magnitude and their novelty, compared with those we have been accustomed to in Lancashire and the metropolis. Here, for example, it is thought a hardship if a man, working all day under cover, and using his hands chiefly, has to walk two miles to his supper and bed, and to have that journey to make again in the morning. But here are boys and girls down to six who have to drag their way through bad fen roads, three, four, five, six, seven and even eight miles to the wet corn crops they have to weed, and the wet, dirty work they have to be doing all the day with their little fingers, their feet all the time never having a moment's rest. The gang-master keeps them at work, for he lives on the narrow margin, as it appears to be generally, between his hire, or his contracted price, whichever it may happen to be, and the wages promised to his army of hands. The work is all that he need look to; and if anything is going wrong in the dangerous elements sure to be found in that mixed throng, that is not his affair. Let others look to it. What has he to say to their proceedings in the long hours on the road? Nothing, he will be apt to think, unless he is a trifle better than his class. Nor is he in all respects master; for the women will not let him have the elder children unless he will take the younger, whom they will not leave at home. He is thus compelled to be inhuman in spite of himself and his own interest; nor, indeed, has the parent much option in the matter. Like most evils that grow up, it is nobody's fault in particular, and the responsibility is widely shared. But it has now been brought before Parliament, very fully and thoroughly as it seems, and Parliament cannot do otherwise than act on the responsibility forced upon it. It will have to lay down the ages of the children to be employed in these gangs, to obtain security for the character of the gang-masters, to limit the hours of labor and the distances to be traversed to and fro, and also to secure that a little of these childrens' wages—that is, of what the gang-master receives for them—should be applied to their education. The measure necessary for these purposes will have to be comprehensive, and cannot be but the first step to further legislation, but it is inevitable, and, as we have said, the only real remedy for this particular case is that which the landowners will soon find for themselves, by building more cottages.

The Earthquake in the Levant.

The *Malta Times* of the 14th ult., states that the recent earthquake was felt at Smyrna, Magnesia, Adramiti, Aivali, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople, and the neighboring country. At Adramiti the ground continued to shake on the morning of the 8th. The terrified population were dispersed on the surrounding heights. Some had fled to the seashore, ready to cast themselves into the sea should there be more shocks. At Smyrna the first shock occurred, according to the *Impartial de Smyrne*, at seven minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening of the 7th ult. It was very violent and lasted 30 seconds. The oscillations were from north to south. Five minutes afterwards another shock seemed to move the earth to its very foundations, and struck terror into the minds of the inhabitants. The oscillations were in the same direction as before. Some slight shocks followed during the night and at dawn, and at 10 o'clock of the night of the 8th another shock was felt, which caused much alarm. This was succeeded, at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst., by one still more violent; but, happily, we do not learn of any injury having been occasioned to the town of Smyrna. The *Levant Herald* of the 13th inst. publishes the following letter from Mytelene:

"March 9. On Thursday, the 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot; but, as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it,—least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as is proved by the numerous hot springs, the island had not during the present generation been visited by earthquake; it was now, however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About 6 P. M. a sharp shock, lasting some fifteen or eighteen seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and before the fact was well realized was followed by a second, longer and much more violent. I happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's Agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore saw the sea heave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it the double thrill quivered through the town, and, reeling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been cardhouses. The offices of the agency and nearly all the adjoining buildings, including the Custom-house, the Lighthouse office, and the large oil-mill, thus fell. Up in the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the Governor's konak, the prison, the mosques, and, I believe, all the Consular residences more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effects of the calamity a hundredfold, both as regards the loss of and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of building right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground has taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mytelene. In fact, to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively, perhaps, in all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the calamity is, of course, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1,000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day 120 bodies have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins; but how many may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill sides and among the gardens outside the town—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless. Heartrending grief, panic and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers and a French gunboat from Smyrna have landed a quantity of biscuit and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuits, and whatever other stores can be quickest got together. But not the town of Mytelene alone has suffered from this great calamity; it has scatted ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Molivo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundreds of its 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that half the island has been laid waste, with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such disaster has ever befallen Mytelene."

Italian Brigandage.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* thus describes the reign of terror maintained by the Italian brigands about Rome:

Of the bands of brigands who infest the Roman States at this moment the most formidable is that which has the redoubtable Andreozzi for its leader. The favorite haunts of this band are the western slopes of the Volscian hills, overhanging the Pontine marshes, upon which they make frequent raids. Some three weeks ago a certain Polini—agent of Prince Orsini and the Polverosi family, which owns large estates in those parts—was riding in the company of two friends along one of the roads which traverse the Pontine marshes, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of three men wearing the Pope's uniform, at some distance ahead of them. Turning to his companions, Polini remarked that he was glad to see that the Government had at last had compassion on them, and sent some soldiers to protect them from the brigands, of whom Polini seems to have lived in perpetual dread. After a little, the supposed soldiers were observed to turn their horses and ride in the direction of Polini and his companions. These last, not liking the looks of the soldiers as they drew nearer, had sufficient presence of mind to put spurs to their steeds and ride off at a gallop, taking it for granted that Polini would follow suit. Polini, however, apparently petrified by terror, remained rooted to the spot, and is reported to have fallen off his horse from sheer fright as the brigands rode up to him. For brigands the wearers of the Pope's uniform—from the sight of which Polini had but just derived so much comfort—turned out to be. Carrying their prisoner off to their mountain fastnesses, the brigands delivered him to their chief, Andreozzi, who forthwith sent into Rome a messenger with a modest demand for 25,000 scudi as Polini's ransom. To pay so preposterous a sum was not to be thought of for a moment; so, after some negotiations, it was agreed that the brother of Polini should have a personal interview with Andreozzi, or an agent of his, at a lone spot in the Campagna, in order to get the ransom reduced. At this interview the brother of Polini undertook to attend at the same spot with the sum of 2,500 scudi, under the expectation of effecting his brother's liberation at that price. One day last week the money was duly paid, but Polini is still a prisoner in the hands of the brigands.

At an early hour on Sunday morning last, a most barefaced robbery took place at the Pescheria—the principal sea-fish market, situate in one of the filthiest quarters of Rome, near the Ghetto. A certain Salustri, a wealthy fish merchant, who was probably known to have a large sum of money about the premises on that particular day, while attending to his business, found himself suddenly surrounded by five ruffians, who, with drawn daggers, demanded his money. Unable to make any resistance, Salustri was then and there robbed of no less a sum than 600 scudi.

Yesterday afternoon, as I sat sketching in a somewhat secluded corner of the Caelian Hill, with no other companion than an old beggar, whose good-will I had won accidentally by a gratuity the day before, five ill-looking fellows sauntered past, one of whom turned to the beggar with the remark, "*Fa sempre piazza qui*"—i. e., "You always then do *piazza* here," (the phrase "*fare piazza*" is the elegant mode Roman beggars have of expressing their habit of lying about in the sun idle.) Before the five had disappeared out of sight, a gendarme came upon the scene, dogging their footsteps at a respectable distance. When we were once left to ourselves, the old beggar informed me mysteriously that the five fellows who had just passed us were notorious robbers, who were in the habit of prowling about for the chance of meeting victims in secluded places.

Anaxagoras vs. Meteorites.

We find in the *Cosmos* a curious article by M. W. De Fonvielle on the Greek philosopher Anaxagoras, who flourished about 500 years before the Christian era, and was persecuted at Athens for his religious opinions. His philosophical views were at least equally singular; thus, he asserted that the sky was composed of solid stones, as a proof of which, he cited the fall of aerolites, which, he said, were merely fragments detached from the celestial dome. But to this he added another assertion which, as M. De Fonvielle justly remarks, is rather surprising; these stones, he contended, followed the track of the planets, and like them revolved round the earth, which motion prevented their falling, except in the case of an accidental collision. Now, if we compare this dictum of the friend of Pericles with our modern theory, we shall find that it tallies closely with it, as much at least as can be expected from the limited acquaintance of those days with the laws of motion of the heavenly bodies. Although the sky is not a solid dome, there exists nevertheless such an infinite number of aerolites as almost to authorize such a figure of speech; and we know that they move in all directions. One of the most celebrated aerolites was that which fell at Ægos Potamos in the year in which Xerxes died. Pliny states that Anaxagoras predicted its fall, an assertion scouted by all modern philosophers, and especially refuted by a pamphlet published in the last century at the expense of the Royal Society. Without entering into the merits of the question, M. De Fonvielle remarks that the prediction of the fall of an aerolith is not an impossibility, that feat having been actually accomplished by Mr. Greg, of Manchester, as stated in the report of the British Association for 1865. In that volume we find Mr. Greg gave a table of 36 days in the year, in which aerolites fall, as they do in August and November. Moreover, on the 14th of March, 1864, Mr. Greg wrote to the Committee on Meteorites, appointed by the British Association, to inform them that from the 10th to the 14th of May there would be a remarkable shower of aerolites, and that the point from which they radiated ought to be determined by calculation. On the 2d of May he wrote to say that the precise date would be the 12th of that month, and the prediction was fulfilled by the fall of the well-known aerolith of Orgueil.—*Galignani.*

Measures to Reform Brigandage.

Florence (March 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Pope, of his own accord, and in opposition to the wishes and opinion of Antonelli and his Cabinet, has invited the Italian troops to enter the Pontifical States and assist his soldiers in the repression of brigandage. Unassisted, the *Papalins* have shown themselves unequal to the arduous task. Brigandage in the Southern Provinces has become quite frightful, and the most horrible crimes and excesses have for some time past been daily committed, while detachments of Pontificals have been constantly beaten by the banditti. Nevertheless, the *Neri*, or ultra-clericals, are reported to be furious with His Holiness for having listened to the voice of humanity and adopted the only plea which appears likely to protect his subjects from plunder, outrage, murder, and tortures worse than death. For years that party has striven against the concession, which they now declare to be fatal. According to my letter from Rome, the Italian troops were there said to have entered the Papal States at Ceprano and Frosinone. A Convention is said to limit their numbers and the distance which they may advance.

The Prince Imperial.

The reëstablishment of the Prince Imperial's health, says the *Moniteur du Soir*, has been retarded by an attack of fever; but his state is now sensibly improved, and inspires no sort of uneasiness. On the same subject the *Constitutionnel* says:

"We are informed that the restoration of the Prince Imperial's health suffered a momentary interruption by the formation on the leg of a fresh abscess, which Dr. Nelaton has opened with complete success. The Prince, who, the first time had only agreed to be chloroformed on the persuasion of his mother, would not consent to again have recourse to that means, and himself invited Dr. Nelaton to commence the operation. His sole anxiety was that the Empress, in whom he feared to excite a feeling of uneasiness, should not be informed of the painful operation he was about to undergo. During the whole time he displayed a firmness above his age. The health of the Prince is at present much improved. The medical men announce a complete cure at not a distant date."

New Artillery for the French Fleet.

The *Gazette du Midi* publishes a communication from Toulon, announcing that the French squadron is about to have its artillery completely changed. Sixty enormous breech-loaders, on improved carriages, are now ready, and are to be substituted for the guns at present in use. "The operation," says the *Gazette du Midi*, "will commence with the *Solferino* and the *Couronne*, which will land their numerous artillery in order to receive the guns of the new type; there will be fewer pieces, but they will be of greater power, and quantity will be advantageously replaced by quality. The iron-clads will in turn be similarly supplied, and as soon as this change is effected the French fleet will be able to contend with impunity against all the Monitors past, present, and future."

Judgment of a Court Set Aside by Gen. Sickles.

Wilmington, Saturday, April 6.

In the case of Nicholas Carr, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded, an order has been received from Gen. Sickles prohibiting branding on the ground that it comes within the law of Congress against maiming. The judgment of the Court was amended, and the prisoner was fined $2,000 and imprisoned twelve months.

The word *rink* is said to be derived from the Saxon word "*hrincg*"—a ring. It also means a race and in Scotland, where it is best known, it is a course or proper line in the game of "*curling*" on the ice. Rinks may be open or covered, but generally the latter, for the protection of the ice, players or skaters. Rinks have been known in Scotland from time immemorial, and have been in vogue in Canada for at least twenty years.

Relief Cheaply Obtained.—Since the introduction of nitrous oxide, or as it is sometimes called from its exhilarating and pleasant effects, laughing gas, the business of drawing teeth, once so formidable an operation to the nervous patient, has been entirely relieved of its worst features. Most assuredly those afflicted with toothache can, by calling upon Messrs. Franklin & Sproull, dentists of No. 31 Bible House, corner of 9th-st., obtain prompt relief for an exceedingly trifling consideration, as those gentlemen charge but a *single dollar* for extracting a single tooth, and half that price for each subsequent one. Who would suffer.—*New-York Courier.*

Lung complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
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JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
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The Idaho Patent Hat for Ladies and misses, unequaled in the world for elegance, delicacy of tint, durability and cheapness. Cannot be injured by water. This is the most brilliant novelty ever introduced in fancy fabrics for the promenade.
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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
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No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
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Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines—A new style, for use by hand or foot. Principal office and salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved.
Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium
Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Alcock.—On Thursday, April 4, Dr. James Alcock, aged 63 years and 16 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 114 West 14th-st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice; also the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, I. O. of O. F., Knickerbocker Lodge No. 22, I. O. of O. F., and Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M.

Burger.—In this City, on Friday, April 5, Miss Jane Burger.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Clowes, No. 145 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Baker.—At Newark, on Friday, April 5, Mrs. Jane R. Baker, widow of the late William Baker, of Westfield, N. J., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son, Moses T. Baker, No. 24 South Market-st., Newark, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. Interment at Westfield at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Herriman.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, April 6, Wm. S. Herriman, aged 75 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 66 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Jerome.—On Saturday morning, April 6, in this City, at the residence of her son, Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome, No. 33 West 19th-st., Mrs. Isaac Jerome, aged 84 years.

Magee.—On Saturday morning, April 6, at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., Walter P., eldest son of Walter and Kate C. Magee, aged 14 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., at 10½ o'clock on Monday, the 8th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Palmer.—On Friday, April 5, Maria, wife of Henry Palmer, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. B. Rogers, No. 604 7th-av. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

I. O. of O. F.—The grand officers, members of the Grand Lodge, as also the members of the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall on Sunday morning, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. Master James Alcock. Cars will be in waiting at Hamilton Ferry. By order.

D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. PROF. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will preach SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MIDNIGHT MISSION—TRINITY CHURCH.—A special sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission" will be preached in Trinity Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 7, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. O. H. Dutton. A collection will be made. The object of this mission is "to search out and reclaim fallen women." Interesting facts in relation to the work will be given. Large sums of money are needed. Large contributions are earnestly solicited. The Treasurer's address is PLINY F. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and extend the hand of fellowship to about fifty members baptized during the past month. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., and baptizing at the close. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; also, Sunday-school at 51st-st. and Broadway at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and preaching at 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, ON CLINTON, CORNER of Livingston-st., Brooklyn, will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, April 7: Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., of Christ Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York, in the evening. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sittings in the Chapel will be rented for the year during Easter week. Due notice will be given.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. H. Rogers will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., and Rev. J. K. Wardle will address the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock, P. M., and a special revival service will be held at 7 o'clock, P. M., in which several of the members of the New-York Conference will take a part. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. G. Hearn. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. O. P. Mathews. Union Love Feast at 3 P. M., at which Rev. J. B. Wakely will preside. The preachers of the New-York Conference and friends generally are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Concert of prayer for seamen. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the immediate coming of the Lord, and the present condition of the Church and Nations. Seats free. No collections.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short ad resses by visitors. The public are much interested in the order, progress and singing of these children.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—This congregation continues to hold service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, will preach.

ANNIVERSARY WESTERN BRANCH Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms No. 76 Varick-st., MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Cephas Brainard, Esq., and Charles P. Hartt, Esq. Public invited.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRAN THE MESSIAH AT HIS SECOND COMING.—The Second Personal Coming proved to have taken place, 40 cents. The American Union the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.—SUNDAY, April 7, confirmation in the morning; in the evening Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Church, will preach before the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach the fourth sermon in the course on *Ritualism* under the auspices of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY evening, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 7½ o'clock.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' Church, (corner of 53d-st. and 5th-av.,) Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rector.—The opening services in this chapel will be celebrated (D. V.) on EASTER SUNDAY, April 21. The sittings will be rented for the year during Easter week. Due notice will be given.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. Deems will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Waverley-place leads out of Broadway to the University. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. All the seats are free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

HON. ROBT. DALE OWEN DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., upon *Illustrations of Spiritualism.* Dr. L. B. Larkin, at 7½ P. M., discourses upon *Spiritual Phenomena of 1841 and 1845.* Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE LORD AND THE CHURCH—Subject of a lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles, in the Swedenborgian House of Worship 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—*If Universalism be True, why Preach Repentance?* Rev. G. L. Demarest will answer on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 125th-st. Services at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school reception at 2 o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½. Monthly meeting of the Sabbath-school in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. Evening service at 7½. *National and Individual Opportunities and the Neglect of Them.*

YORKVILLE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. Wm. Dymond will preach in the MORNING and Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fast Approaching Doom.*

REV. DR. PRICE WILL DELIVER THE last of the course of sermons to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. Beach at 7½ P. M.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Evening subject—*The Doctrine of the Triune God vs. Unitarianism—Tested by Scripture.* Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Elias S. Osbon, and the evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. W. Jones, both members of the New-York Conference. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

AT THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., (Rev. Adams Cleghorn Pastor,) the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

DID JESUS COME TO SAVE US FROM DESERVED PUNISHMENT? Rev. G. L. Demarest will answer SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE WELL-KNOWN REFORMER and preacher, Jas. C. Jackson, M. D., physician of "Our Home," Dansville, N. Y., and pastor of its church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in the South 5th-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Robinson Scott, D. D., of Ireland, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Thomas Stacey, of the East Genesee Conference, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public invited. The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 3 P. M. on the *Immortality of the Soul.* W. H. Chaney, Esq., will lecture at 8 P. M. on the *Day of Judgment.* Seats free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH a sermon in Calvary Church, SUNDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the House of Mercy. A collection will be taken up in aid of the House.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. McGill, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on the SABBATH, April 7, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, will preach in this church SUNDAY EVENING. Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LATE John Byrne, Episcopal lay-missionary to seamen, will be preached in the Church of Our Saviour, Pike-slip and South-st., SUNDAY, April 7, at 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McClintock, and EVENING by Rev. Dr. Fox.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 176 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
No. 459 Broome-st.
Price 50 cents.

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW-YORK.

By Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D.,
Rector of Trinity Church.

To which is added an account of the three days' service held in the Chapel, on the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1866. The proceeds of the sale are for the benefit of the charitable work done at St. Barnabas' House, Mulberry-st., under the direction of the City Missionary Society.

SPRING FASHIONS.

What Gentlemen are to Wear, in Hats, Coats and Other Apparel.

The many ladies who turn to the columns of the TIMES for information as to what they shall wear, or rather what the milliners and *modistes* propose to make them wear, have been satisfied by a long and detailed narrative of the latest styles, and it seems no more than right that the sterner sex should receive a like attention, that they too should know what's "the thing" for the season. Custom has long settled the period of "Ladies' Opening Day," but never we believe have the youth of America been favored with any set occasion whereon they might behold the latest novelties in their particular line. Nevertheless there is a time when the dreary winds of March cease to blow and the gentle rains of April betoken the coming of warmer weather, when thinner costumes must be worn and brighter dress be procured. The fashions with gentlemen are quite as pronounced as with the ladies. This Spring the

NEW FEATURES

in hats, overcoats, coats, trousers, boots and collars are very marked, and a brief glance at them downward may be of interest. First and topmost is the covering for the head, and here we pause to remark that the styles are as numerous as ever, no one being absolutely "the thing" to the exclusion of all others. There is the "Derby" hat, with a round top and stiff brim, which is very much affected by students, clerks and younger men; the "Jerome" hat, a low-crowned hat of felt with a stiff brim and a wide band—this is very neat and natty, and is worn a great deal by the club men, the opera *habitués* and the cheeky youth of the Gold Room; the heavy style of silk hat, which is always a full-dress hat, with a large-sized bell-shaped crown, low cut, and a wider brim than last season—heavy fathers, old merchants, extremists at the opera and theatre, and clergymen of the more formal denominations indulge always in silk hats, which give a certain air of elegant finish to even a moderately well-dressed man; the "Henrietta" is another fancy style, mainly for fast boys and rapid men—it has a droop brim, wide band of fancy stripe, half round top and the *Henrietta* colors for a lining; the slouch felt hat, low-crowned, broad-brimmed, exactly like the hats worn in the Winter, with the exception of the color—these hats are worn by men who prefer comfort to show, by boys of sixteen and thereabouts, by country clergymen and visitors from the South; the "Ristori," "Richelieu," "Kellogg" and "Opera" hats vary very little from the "Jerome," the difference being only in the shape and size of the brim. Caps are not much worn—the "Parepa" cap has a melon top, a droop visor front, and is made to match the trousers in color.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

The prevailing styles of Spring overcoats are not much different from those of last year. Paletots of light cassimere, coats with and without sleeves, and coats with sack front are displayed in great variety. Cloaks with sleeves to be used at will are likely to be in vogue; but the tailors count on the loose sack coat as the most convenient and becoming. Color is a matter of individual choice. The darker colors look well at all times and are suitable on a rainy or a pleasant day; light ones are better for dress, for promenading, and for driving, on account of the dust. Velvet collars are entirely eschewed, and fancy buttons are an abomination.

UNDER, DRESS AND WALKING COATS.

Everybody must have a coat, and as many as can, will get a new one. The little short-tailed bobbies, so fashionable last Winter in heavy pilots and beavers, are in vogue again in lighter goods. The English sack, as it is called, which reaches quite to the hips and buttons close to the body, is all the rage among young men, clerks, students and gentlemen of lean and emaciated habit. Stouter and older men prefer the single or double-breasted frock coat with moderately large collars and lappels, and tails of decent proportions. The latter can be made up rough, exclusively for the street and the office, or they can have a touch of shape added which will warrant their introduction to the drawing-room. Color is never absolute; black, brown, dahlia, invisible green, claret, and even lighter shades being deemed the style. The ever-living swallow-tailed dress coat is still the dress for evening, but we are glad to note that the absurdities of collar, quilting and facing that have disfigured those worn by the extreme devotees of fashion during the past season are done away with by the "fashion-plates," before whose decree all men, as women, bow—this Spring, the plainer the better.

"Velveteen shorts" are decidedly the rage among certain people of independence and fashion. For street purposes, for shooting, for riding, for walking, they are very "nobby" and exceedingly stylish. Vests are ordinarily made to match the coat. High vests are still worn for general purposes, but for evening or full dress low-cut vests with but three buttons are prescribed. Silk and velvet vests seem to have passed entirely from use; a few venerable men who have come down to us from previous generations, and a few others from the rural districts, indulge in that sort of thing, but besides them, none.

TROUSERS.

Trousers are an essential element in the masculine make-up, and a great deal depends upon the cut and fit and shape of this article—a great deal in the appearance and comfort of the wearer. The baggy pantaloons that have been flopped about the limbs of humanity for some time past have given way before the graceful contour of the more tightly setting trousers. Light cassimeres are much in vogue, and a neat shepherd's plaid is considered the extreme of neatness. "Loud" dress, in the way of broad plaids or wide stripes, is utterly tabooed. Black trousers are, as they were and will be, dress.

OTHER APPAREL.

The realm of personal fancy is entered when we begin the discussion of gloves, boots, shoes, linen, and ornaments. A hundred authorities suggest as many fashions. Pointed toes are generally worn; patent leather is left for sports and blacklegs; congress boots are somewhat used, but calf skin boots at prices ranging from $12 50 to $18, are after all the best.

Heavily embroidered shirt fronts are used by some for evening dress, and plaited fronts with colored edges and wristbands by others. The common sense of the community seems to indorse the good old style with neat studs of pearl, coral, diamond, or the ordinary button.

Sporting jewelry is and has been very fashionable, particularly any kind of shape that suggests horse-flesh. Canes are carried regardless of fashion, ranging from the little whalebone tipped with gold to the malacca joint handled with ivory.

The choice is presented of a large variety. No one can complain of a lack of material, if he can but find the requisite cash. Prices are a little lower, but not sensibly, and there appears at present to be but little chance of further decline.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present our usual budget of National Guard news and gossip for the information of those interested in our State Militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 30, 1867:

Thirty-second Brigade.—Timothy E. Elsworth, Inspector, March 15, 1867. Original. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Hubert D. Rose, with rank of Captain, March 20, 1867. Original.

Second Regiment, Infantry.—James Frul, Captain, March 6, 1867, vice James Brady, absent from district. Richard Fowler, Second Lieutenant, March 6, 1867, vice Thomas Hosey, absent from district.

Third Regiment, Infantry.—John G. Kinle, Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1867, vice Lewis Schlamp, declined.

Eighteenth Regiment, Infantry.—Eugene Miller, First Lieutenant, March 9, 1867, vice Enos Ackerman, unqualified. Jonathan Curry, Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1867, vice Eugene Miller, promoted.

Fifty-first Regiment Infantry.—Mr. R. St. John Dillon Lee, vice James Nichols, deceased.

Forty-fifth Regiment Infantry.—Richard Foster, First Lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Frank Pringnitz, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry.—Alfred Spear, First Lieutenant, March 1, 1867, vice A. C. Francis, appointed Adjutant.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Henry M. Collyer, Adjutant, Feb. 25, 1867, vice Cleary; term expired with resignation of Col. Diederick Bahrs, First Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867; vice Ording, supernumerary; Jacob Harms, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867, vice Bohn, promoted; Herman H. Mullers, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867, vice Klattenhooff, supernumerary; Geo. F. Hartman, Captain, Feb. 28, 1867, original; John D. Clauson, First Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1867, vice Geo. F. Hartman, promoted; Henry Abel, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1867, original; Michael Isenman, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867, original; John C. Offinger, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867, original; George Landwehr, Captain, March 4, 1867, original; George Berry, Captain, March 5, 1867, vice Adams, resigned; Christopher F. Korner, Quartermaster, March 5, 1867, vice McMannis, resigned; John F. Meyer, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1867, original; John H. Landwehr, First Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, original; Wm. H. Keonski, Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, vice J. H. Landwehr promoted.

Squadron of Washington Grays, First Brigade of Cavalry.—John W. [illegible], Captain, March 11, 1867, vice S. M. Swift, promoted to Major; John M. Moses, First Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, vice Philips, deceased; Alfred B. [illegible], Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original; John R. Costa, Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, vice J. M. Moses, promoted; Edward B. Conlon, Captain, March 11, 1867, original; William Gray, First Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original; Mathew O. Connel, Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original; Syelins M. Swift, Major, March 8, 1867, original.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Infantry.—Wm. M. Gregg, Colonel, March 14, 1867, original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 30, 1867:

March 26, Third Regiment Infantry, First Lieut. Augustine O'Neil.

March 26, Third Regiment Infantry, Capt. Morris Deitsch.

March 25, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Livingston Satterlee.

March 29, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, Quartermaster Benj. R. Robson, Jr.

March 30, Fifty-second Regiment Infantry, Second Lieut. Paul Kosengarden.

March 29, Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Second Lieut. George O. Colt.

March 29, Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Second Lieut. Peter A. Waddy.

March 27, First Regiment Cavalry, Capt. John Otto.

March 25, First Brigade Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp Chas. W. Whiley.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The proposed guard-mount and promenade concert by the Twenty-second Regiment, which is to take place on the 13th inst., (next Saturday,) at the regimental armory, in Fourteenth-street, is intended to be a fine affair. The armory has been renovated and frescoed, and the several company-rooms have been redecorated and arranged in anticipation of this concert. We paid a visit recently to the armory, and found a small army of workmen busily engaged in these improvements, and from the present appearance of the rooms the Twenty-second Armory bids fair to be the handsomest as well as the most commodious structure of its kind in this City. A limited number of tickets have been issued for the concert, and they are now in the hands of members. The following officers are detailed for duty on the evening of the concert. Officers of the day, Captains Brown and Wingate; Lieutenants of the Guard, Walker and Freeland; Committees, Captains Palmer, Vose, Clanranald, Camp and Otis, Lieutenants Brower, Fate, Bussing, Walker, Demilt, Smith, Boardman, Franklin and Bussell. Members of the regiment will appear in uniform, and the officers will wear their new fatigue caps (English style.) The guard will wear the full dress recently adopted by the command.

The officer's room, together with the room adjoining, are being fitted up as a ladies' dressing-room, while the guard-room will be used as a gentleman's cloak-room, and the gymnasium dressing-room for refreshments, &c.

A NEW COMPANY FOR HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

At a special meeting of D Company, First Regiment, Hawkins' Zouaves, held at the Armory on Tuesday last for the purpose of mustering into the State service, forty-two members were so mustered. The following-named gentlemen are its officers: Col. John W. Marshall, Captain; Wm. H. H. Wilcox, First Lieutenant; Samuel Carson, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Frank M. Clark, First Sergeant; Wm. McKee, Second Sergeant; Wm. A. Kerr, First Corporal; John McKee, Second Corporal; Richard Challoner, Third Corporal; Wm. Andrews, Fourth Corporal. All of the above officers and non-commissioned have served in the Union army during the rebellion, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. The regular meeting night for drill and instruction is Thursday of each week. Young men of respectability are cordially invited to join, as the members are desirous of reaching the maximum as soon as possible. It is the aim of the members to make this one of the best companies in the First Division.

REUNION OF COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The reunion of the officers and members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, came off at their Armorary, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening last. The arrangements were on an extensive scale, and a decided success was achieved. During the evening an elegant gold watch and chain was presented to Ex-Capt. MATHEW GLENN, by the Company, as a mark of their esteem. Capt. TEETS made the presentation speech. After this pleasant ceremony the Company adjourned to the refreshment saloon, where speeches were made by Major MCAFEE, Captains HOWE, GILON, and others. Having sung several songs and indulged in a multitude of toasts, the gentlemen separated.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The building corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street having been assigned to the Seventy-ninth Regiment as an armory, Commandants of Companies are ordered to remove their ordnance, ordnance stores and other Company property thereto. Rooms for the occupancy of the respective Companies will be designated by Lieut. GEO. MITCHELL, Regimental Quartermaster. Battalion drills are ordered for the 15th and 22d of the present month. The companies will assemble at the State Arsenal corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 7:30 o'clock precisely, fully uniformed and equipped. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel at his headquarters, and the non-commissioned Staff, Color Sergeant and Drum Corps, to the Adjutant at the Arsenal, at the same hour. Commandants of Companies will report the names of all absentees to the Adjutant, in order that they may be arraigned before a Court-martial. On the first day of each month Commandants of Companies will report the number of enlistments and casualties in their respective commands during the preceding month.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD, an election will be held on the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to fill the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment, which has become vacant by the resignation and discharge of Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE. Major MCAFEE is the most prominent candidate, and will no doubt be elected, as he deserves to be both by rank and merit.

The fourth reception and social hop given by the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, will take place on the 10th inst., at the Armory. These reunions are very fashionable affairs.

Capt. P. H. WHITE, of Albany, has received an unsolicited appointment as Captain in the Regular Army. His record during the war deserved this compliment, he having entered the United States service as First Lieutenant of the famous Taylor Battery, of Chicago, and participated with that battery in the following battles: Fredericktown, Mo.; Belmont, Mo.; the campaign around Columbus, Ky.; Fort Henry; Fort Donelson; Shiloh; Corinth; Oxford, Miss.; Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post, and Russell House. He was then given the command of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and entered upon the Vicksburgh campaign, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Miss.; Black River Bridge, siege of Jackson, and with BANKS up the Red River. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Mansfield, and was only released when the war was ended, after an imprisonment of fourteen months.

The Eighth Regiment intend giving an exhibition battalion drill at Tompkins-square, on Monday the 15th inst. The school of the battalion, as laid down in *Casey's Tactics*, will be observed. Tickets of admission to the square will be issued in a few days.

The attention of officers in the First Division is called to the fact, that an order from General Headquarters directs, that for instruction of troops in the infantry arm of the service only CASEY's tactics be used. It is to be hoped that this order will be strictly complied with in order to secure a uniformity of drill.

An election was held on Tuesday evening last in the Twenty-second Regiment to fill the position of Major. Col. POST presided. After considerable skirmishing the Board succeeded in electing Capt. JOSIAH PORTER to the position by a vote of 18 against 8 for Ex-Capt. MCGRATH and 1 for Capt. GRANT. Maj. PORTER has not yet accepted the promotion, though there seems no good reason why he should not, being in every way a capable and efficient officer.

Col. WM. S. CARR, of the Eighth Regiment, has applied for leave of absence, as he intends leaving for Europe on the 27th inst., on a tour of pleasure and business.

The complimentary soirée and promanade to Drum-Major GEO. B. BRUCE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, came off on Tuesday evening, at the armory, and was a fine affair, being attended by the leading officers of the Regiment. The Drum Corps of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments were present, and beat the tattoo in unison.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A California paper gives a graphic description of a jail in Sonoma County, which it calls the county sieve. It says three Chinamen, confined for robbery, made tapers by saturating strips of cotton cloth with grease, and tearing away the plastering applied them to the floor above, burning a hole large enough for them to get through into the old hospital over the jail, from which they readily escaped. Two or three prisoners in other cells were almost suffocated by the smoke, but their lusty cries of alarm were unheard. After the Chinamen had escaped the jail was discovered to be on fire, and prompt action alone saved the rest of the prisoners from being roasted alive.

The following figures will show the strength of the two proposed Episcopal Dioceses in Western New-York: Buffalo Diocese—Population, 767,772; area, 11,345 square miles; self-supporting parishes, 39; missions, 31; total parishes and missions, 64; clergymen, 80; church buildings, 71; rectories, 35; communicants, 7,542; contributions in 1865-6, $163,681 92. Utica Diocese—Population, 697,009; area, 11,610 square miles; self-supporting parishes, 31; missions, 66; total parishes and missions, 97; clergymen, 77; church buildings, 87; rectories, 33; communicants, 7,319; contributions in 1865-6, $130,538 27.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco County, Cal., report that the State law allowing defendants charged with criminal offences to testify in their own behalf induces perjury and disregard of the oath to a frightful extent, often causing prisoners in their efforts to defend themselves, to commit a crime far more serious than that for which they are upon trial. They recommend that the law be so amended as to allow the accused to make a statement without being sworn, to be taken at its apparent value.

A claim agent in Washington having complained to the Postmaster that he had lost money from letters addressed to him, the matter was put in the hands of detectives, who fastened the crime upon the agent's son. Before his detection he returned one letter to the writer, with the following indorsement upon it: "Do you think so much chink would carry safe? Try a mail order. A. P. O., Clerk."

A little girl in Nashville, eight years of age, was recently arrested for disorderly conduct, two policemen testifying that she was deeply versed in the vocabulary of vituperation and abuse, and that it was almost impossible for a person to pass the house [illegible] The case was dismissed on account of her youth.

The Culpepper (Va.) *Observer* says that wood is selling at that place at from $12 to $15 per cord, and hard to get at those prices. Many persons are cutting down their shade trees. Before the rebel armies swarmed over that section of Virginia, inducing Union armies to follow, dense forests covered the land from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan.

After twenty-five years of married life, J. PLAISTRIDGE and wife, of Cornish, N. H., were divorced in December, on petition of the woman, who commenced service as a servant for one of her neighbors. The husband at once began paying her his addresses, as in younger days, and on Friday week the two were again united for a fresh start.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* learns that the Directors of the Central Railroad Company have a corps of engineers now on the line of their road engaged in efforts to shorten the distance between Macon and Savannah by a change of its present location at several points east of the Oconee River.

A lawsuit which has been pending in Kentucky since 1811, and which involved the title to 19,000 acres of land in Bath County, has just been decided in favor of the Breckinridges, who were the plaintiffs. The amount involved, with interests and costs, is between $20,000 and $30,000.

The Supreme Court of Ohio recently decided that the keeper of a billiard table who received pay for its use, the money to be paid by the loser, although no money was bet on the game, was the keeper of a gaming table, within the meaning of the statute.

The amount of the contract for the Chicago Lake Tunnel, and extras, was $383,784 60, and the contractors have already received $380,496 71, leaving only $3,287 89 really due them. The bill for actual expenditures amounts to something over $386,000.

President LINCOLN's birthday was celebrated by the colored citizens of Sonora, Cal., by salutes and a public meeting at the theatre in the evening, at which there were declamations by colored boys and girls, and addresses by their elders.

A woman recently committed to the Maine State Prison for poisoning her husband, declared to the Deputy Warden that she could not and would not put up with such accommodations and living, she had never been used to it.

Seven thousand dollars damages have been awarded to an old gentleman who, having lost his ticket, was forcibly ejected from a train on the Illinois Central Railroad at midnight recently, and thereby sustained severe bodily injuries.

According to the *Maine Farmer*, the SPRAGUES intend to erect at Augusta five mills as soon as may be, each running 100,000 spindles, making 500,000, which are several thousand more than there are in the whole of Lowell.

A blind organ-grinder in Columbus, O., becoming jealous of a one-legged soldier who was collecting stray pennies in the same way, on Saturday afternoon, attacked the soldier and smashed his organ. He was arrested.

A gentleman from Nashville, Tenn., was attacked by two men in Cincinnati, a few nights since, who threw a heavy sack over his head, choked him, and robbed him of $2,500 in currency, which he had concealed in an inside pocket of his vest.

April 9, the anniversary of LEE's surrender, is to be celebrated in Buffalo by a military parade in the morning, addresses by several gentlemen in the afternoon, and a social reunion of veterans in the evening.

A terrier dog was seized for debt and sold at auction in Petersburgh, Va., on the 3d inst., for $23. The officer executing the process required an indemnifying bond from the creditor before he would consent to so unusual a sale.

Fifteen thousand persons were present at Newburyport, Mass., on the 3d inst., to witness the launching of the steamer *Erie*, built to run between Boston and Europe. Special trains were run from Boston at reduced fares.

Two trials have been had at Portland, Me., of a suit brought against a respectable family, accused of appropriating goods saved from the great fire and taken to their house for safe-keeping. The jury each time failed to agree.

The City Marshal of Springfield, Mass., tolls the City Hall bell whenever a stray child is brought to his office, and the citizens with large families promptly take the census to see if all their lambs are there.

By a recent law it is a misdemeanor in Missouri, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a man to abandon his wife or children under 12 years of age, or to neglect to maintain and provide for them.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* entered upon the thirty-second year of its existence on March 26. It congratulates itself upon an increase of nearly 4,000 in its daily edition during the first quarter of 1867.

An affray occurred between some soldiers and a young man named READ, in Plattsburgh, on the 26th, in which READ was stabbed in the neck with a bayonet, and died almost instantly.

A mulatto woman recently gave birth to a child in the streets of Richmond. It died from exposure a few hours afterward, and its mother was found trying to bury it in an ash-heap.

A little boy, 7 years of age, died in Buffalo, March 25, from the effect of bruises inflicted upon him by two other boys, aged 11 and 12 respectively. The latter have been arrested.

The captains of the vessels engaged in the Winter herring fishery at Lubec, Me., report the business almost a failure. None have made more than enough to pay expenses.

The Harmony Mill Company at Cohoes have just completed a contract for the erection of a number of dwelling-houses for their operatives at a cost of $300,000.

The officiating priest at the St. Francis Church, in Cincinnati, on the 30th ult., was attacked at the altar by an insane man, during the service, and so verely bruised and cut before he could be released.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the harrowing details of the brutal whipping of a child, a little girl ten years of age, by its father, from the effects of which it died.

Maine in 1860 had nineteen cotton mills, with an aggregate capital of $6,018,325, number of spindles 281,056, and giving employment to 6,764 males and females.

A County Sheriff in Tennessee has returned to the assessor two negroes as his property, claiming that all laws or constitutional provisions to the contrary are unconstitutional and void.

The mule spinners in the cotton factories at Lewiston, Me., between eighty and ninety in number, are on a strike for the ten-hour system. Similar action has been taken by those in Manchester, N. H.

A lady on entering a hack in Boston on Wednesday afternoon, lost one of her fingers by allowing the driver to close the door upon it.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that during the past few days several of the oldest conductors on the Hudson River Railroad have been removed.

There were 43,226 arrests in Philadelphia last year, and 46,250 persons were furnished with lodgings in the station-houses.

A theological school for colored students has been established at Augusta, Ga., and thirty are now in attendance upon it.

A gentleman in Springfield, Mass., has rented all the gallery seats in the Baptist Church in that city, intending to make them free to the public.

A forty-barrel whale, forty feet long, was captured off Beaufort harbor on the 30th ult., and safely towed into port.

The City of Providence pays its Mayor $2,000 a year; Newport, $2,000; New-Bedford, $800.

A great scarcity of corn in Northwestern Iowa is reported, and the price is rapidly advancing.

White rats, with pink eyes and tails, it is said, are becoming plenty at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

There are 700 convicts in the California State Prison, but three of whom are women.

About twenty vessels are on the stocks in Maine ready to be launched this Spring.

A nail factory is to be established at Lynchburgh, Va., to employ 150 men.

The Jersey City *Daily Times* has been enlarged.

A reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal is asked by the Toledo and Detroit Boards of Trade.

The Detroit *Free Press* has been reduced in size, and will hereafter be issued in folio form.

It is proposed to change the name of West Cambridge, Mass., to Arlington.

There are 250 lodges of Good Templars in Maine, with an aggregate of 24,000 members.

A child five years old died in Boston on the 28th ult. of starvation.

There are now 165 inmates in the Ohio State Soldiers' Home.

Fast day in Vermont is appointed for Friday, April 19.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry E. Davies, Chief Judge; Judges Wright, Porter, Hunt, Scrugham, Bockes, Parker and Grover.

THE EXCISE CASES ARGUED—THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Peter Dolan, Respondent, vs. Jackson S. Schultz and Others, Constituting the Board of Excise of the Metropolitan Police District, Appellants.—This is an appeal from an order made at the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, discontinuing the action without costs.

The action was brought on the 21st June, 1866, to restrain the appellants from interfering with the business of the respondent under pretence of enforcing the act of the Legislature, popularly known as the Excise Law, respondent claiming the law to be unconstitutional and void. The Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York had, prior to the commencement of this suit and eight hundred and fifty-four of like nature, declared the law in question to be unconstitutional, and on the [illegible] of that decision, [illegible] order of the City, in a case before him, upon an [illegible] for a violation of the law, held it to be unconstitutional and enjoined the Board on the 6th of July, 1866, [illegible] from further attempts to enforce it.

By arrangement, the question of the validity of the law was argued in this Court in September, 1866, and in the next December a judgment was pronounced in favor of its validity. Immediately thereafter, application was made for leave to discontinue these actions without costs, and the motion was granted as to all actions commenced after the Court of Common Pleas had declared the law to be invalid, and from that order this appeal is taken.

POINTS FOR THE RESPONDENT.

1. The order is not appealable. The action was an equitable one, and it was in the discretion of the Court below to grant or refuse costs to either of the parties.

2. The Court below, upon well settled principles of equity, properly allowed the plaintiff to discontinue, without costs.

For the reasons: That the plaintiff had probably cause for bringing his action, for a Court of competent jurisdiction had decided the law to be enforced unconstitutional and void. That the question involved was of the greatest importance, as it involved the right to personal property and the possession and enjoyment of property. That it was eminently proper for the plaintiff to apply to the courts for protection, pending the controversy as to the validity of the law rather than attempt by force to resist by force the unlawful acts of public officers. That the defendants are public officers, and would themselves have been protected from costs at the end of the litigation if a result adverse to them had been rendered.

3. The appeal should be dismissed or the order of the Court below affirmed.

POINTS FOR THE APPELLANTS.

The order allowing a discontinuance without costs should be reversed. First, because the Court of Common Pleas had no power to make it. Second, because if they had the power, it was an unjust and erroneous exercise of that power. Upon the first proposition the sections of the code 304, 305 and 306 are cited in its support as well as the general principles of the law as settled in a large number of American and English cases, and that the code has not changed the law in this respect, the code itself is quoted (paragraphs 303, 469) as well as several recent decisions. Point II. An appeal being thus maintainable as a matter of right, this Court may and should, even if it is of opinion that the construction of the code claimed is erroneous, modify the order so far as it refuses costs to the Board of Excise for the reasons that even if it be taken for granted that the case was brought and prosecuted in good faith, because there was a doubtful question to be settled, or in reliance upon a former decision, still the plaintiff has not brought himself within the rule allowing a discontinuance without costs. 1. Because he did not apply for leave as soon as he found that the question had been settled by a higher Court adversely to him. 2. Because a large number of actions were brought where one would have sufficed. 3. Because the Board of Excise was unnecessarily and improperly made a party, as the Board has nothing to do with the enforcement of the law, except that it has the power to revoke licenses and bring actions for penalties; but the plaintiff had no license to be revoked, and it was necessary for him to bring an action against the Board to protect himself from an action by it. 4. Because the reasons given by the Court at General Term are wholly untenable as applied to the Board of Excise. It is not true, as the Court then said, that "they had brought this litigation upon themselves," for they did nothing to enforce the law after the decision of Judge Cardozo.

For the appellants, George Bliss, Jr.; for respondent, Frederick Smyth and John H. Reynolds.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Mr. Reynolds had proceeded but a few minutes in reply to Mr. Bliss when he was interrupted by Judge DAVIES, who, after a short consultation among the Judges, said, the Court was clearly of opinion that the order was not an appealable one and therefore the appeal must be dismissed. Judge DAVIES further remarked that the case was decided solely on the motion to dismiss the appeal without going into the merits of the order of the Common Pleas. Mr. Bliss inquiring whether they must go back and have judgment for the costs entered upon the order, Judge DAVIES replied that the Court did not presume to instruct counsel what they must do, the Court only held that the order of the Common Pleas was not appealable to this Court.

This ends the case for the present as it is thrown out of the Court of Appeals, and the decision has the effect of saddling the Board of Excise with the costs of the large number of cases litigated, or else of compelling them to commence the proceedings for an appeal to this Court *de novo*.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A POINT OF PRACTICE.

Garret P. Bergen, Appellant, vs. Lucien P. Duburnet and others Respondents.—Opinion by Robertson, Ch. J.—I do not consider it necessary to consider the merits of the appeal, as they are not at all involved in the motion, which is simply one to dismiss an appeal for neglect to make a case. The thirty-fifth General Court Rule provides that if no case be made within the time required by the previous rule, (thirty-fourth,) the party who desires to move for a new trial, or to review a trial, shall be deemed to have waived his right to make such case. Enumerated motions are declared by the fortieth General Rule to be motions arising on special verdict, issues of law, cases, exceptions, appeals from orders sustaining or overruling demurrers, or an inferior Court and appeals, under section 348 of the Code, which are appeals from the Special to the General Term of the same Court; and by the forty-second General Rule the papers required to be furnished in such motions are a copy of the pleadings, when the question arises on them a copy of the special verdict return, or other paper on which the question arises. By the forty-third General Rule, the "papers" required to be furnished to the Court on appeals from the Special to the General Term are merely a copy of the judgment-roll, together with a case stating the time of the commencement of the suit, the service of the respective pleadings, the names of the original parties, the changes of parties, and any opinion given by the Court below. It is true, in case of neglect to serve on the opposite party a certain number of copies of such "papers" a certain length of time before the first day of the term, the latter may move to strike the cause from the calendar and for judgment in his favor. I do not understand from all these provisions that a party is precluded from appealing upon the judgment-roll alone, and raising any such questions as appear on its face, as might formerly have been raised on writ of error. (Hastings vs. McKinley, 3 Code Rep., 10.) Errors on the trial are, of course, excluded because there is no case containing proceedings on such trial entered on the record. It seems to be settled that the only effect of omitting to make a case is to leave a party to argue his appeal on the judgment alone. (Robinson vs. Hudson River Railroad Company, 3 Abb. Pr., 115; Conolly vs. Conolly, 16 How. Pr., 224.) The motion is not founded upon any omission to serve the papers on which the appeal might be argued. It must therefore be denied, with $10 costs.

H. H. Morange for defendants, respondents; Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton for plaintiffs, appellants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED, &C.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: George M. Deitrich, Hugh A. Matier, William Walsh, Joseph Riddick, Isaac Coleman, Milton J. H. Fitch, Theodore Schmalholtz, John Fairbanks, Caroline Neese, Francis Gilmore, Catharine H. Maney, Thomas T. Bivett, Joseph Mills.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Frederick Adams, William Carolan, Herman L. Fleutje, John Hassett, Naomi Heinsohn, Elizabeth Hughes, Patrick Reilly, Jr., Charles Thomson, Augustus Blauvelt, Patrick Shortall, Jacob F. Billings, Joseph Brown, Thomas Barry, Augustus B. Theriot, Thomas Duyer, Catharine Cooney, Morris Baer, Daniel C. Pettys, Isaac Taylor, John Cunningham, Maria E. Betts, John M. Bauer, Henry Hohn, Reinhart Justus, William Kloskermann, Edward Person, John Remmel, Henry Schad, William Siliski, Mary Furman, Andrew Hubbard, Edward Murray, Patrick Manning, Abraham Randole, Elisha O. Wilson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 6.

By Barnard, J.

In re Eloise Carr for leave to sell; motion granted confirming report. The State Bank vs. Julius Jones et al.; P. C. Brinck et al. vs. John H. Brown et al.; Stella Skinner vs. John B. Root et al.; S. V. Moers vs. Charles Kienzle; in re the Russel File Company; motions denied. L. W. Halsey vs. Richard Calrow, Jr.; Joseph W. Mignault vs. Montgomery Queen; motions granted. Woolsey G. Sterling vs. Herman S. Henry, &c.; motion granted and reference ordered. Richard T. Hartshorn et al. vs. Thos. D. Taylor; reference ordered to take and state an account between plaintiff and defendant who were parties.

DIVORCES.

Alonzo B. Sherman vs. Emma M. Sherman; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff. Josiah J. Burgess vs. Susan J. Burgess; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

The Woodward Steam Manufacturing Company vs. Edward S. Stokes; motion denied, with $7 costs, without prejudice to a renewal. Geo. Purves vs. Adam Moltz; case returned for not stating what amendments are disputed and marking an original case where they come in. Mahlon Mattison et al. vs. W. P. Demarest et al.; see memorandum on papers. Harriet E. Butler vs. Geo. W. Miles; motion denied with $7 costs. Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop; orders granting $50 a month alimony, and $75 counsel fee, upon condition that the action in the Supreme Court be procured to be regularly discontinued by the order of that Court. Henrietta T. Cohen vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; judgment for the defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend within twenty days. Dr. M. H. C. Lawrence vs. John Van Ogden et al.; judgment for plaintiff for whatever the code provides for default on showing proper cause. William Gibson vs. William Sinclair; judgment for plaintiff with liberty to defendant to amend within twenty days on payment of costs. Wm. Fettrich, Receiver, vs. Richard Totten; defendant's responsibility shown; motion denied with $7 costs. Stephen E. Hatfield vs. The New-York Ice Company; application denied with $10 costs. B. S. Hodgson vs. Jacob L. Kennedy; bail reduced to $500. David Selig vs. S. K. Goldsmith et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Constantine Roseway vs. James W. Seymour; see opinion with Special Term Clerk. S. W. Mudge vs. J. L. Hommedieu; the reference may be ordered and report vacated on terms; see opinion with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Garvin.

M. B. De Costa vs. Benj. Wenbury; motion granted. Margaret C. Kinnan vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted. The Journal of Commerce vs. The Mayor of New-York; motion granted with $10 costs. Moses Bleichsimer vs. John Keck; motion granted. Michael Hudson vs. Thos. Joyce; motion directing M. O'Donnell to pay over to the attorney $124 75 granted. Edward C. Robinson vs. N. E. Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Julius Bange et al. vs. Louis Englehorn et al.; motion granted. Saml. S. Gerow vs. Jas. T. Bertine et al.; motion dismissed with $10 costs. John Romaine vs. Valentine Everitt et al.; motion granted. Sarah C. Abbott vs. Wm. C. Freeman; motion exonerating bail granted. Phoebe J. Abbott vs. Wm. C. Freeman; motion exonerating bail granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

During the four days devoted to business in the Court of General Sessions last week, fifty cases were disposed of, being the largest number disposed of in a like period before. On Wednesday next the Castenago arson case will be tried. The motions which were to have been heard yesterday (Saturday) will be heard next Saturday. The argument on the Boat Law will be made to-morrow, (Monday,) as it comes up on the trial of Alexander Young. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

Thomas Finn, burglary.
Wm. Armstrong, burglary.
James H. Dix, burglary.
Louis Reynault, burglary.
Wm. Brooks, grand larceny.
James O'Connor, grand larceny.
Jacob Barli, grand larceny.
Luther Bordenmuller, grand larceny.
Christopher Besbord, grand larceny.
Washington Harrington, Wm. H. Peyton and Edward Meyers, grand larceny.
Wm. Brand, felonious assault and battery.
Emausilin Ahlbuger, felonious assault and battery.
Christopher Kerk, receiving stolen goods.
David Wild, receiving stolen goods.
Frederick S. Puddings, false pretences.
Alexander Young, violating Boat Law.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-six cases before the Court yesterday, and twenty-two of the accused were found guilty.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Fred. A. Kerker and Jacob Martin both pleaded guilty to charges of offending against the law in relation to disposing of liquors on Sunday, the former being charged with selling liquor on that day, and the latter with not having his place effectually closed. They were fined $30 each.

SLAUGHTERING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

William H. Ryer and Charles Krekel were charged with a violation of the Health Law in slaughtering cattle without permission from the Board of Health. They pleaded guilty, and were ordered to appear on the 30th inst. for sentence.

PICKPOCKETS.

Three young men, named Philip Starr, Chas. Gardner and William Smith, were accused of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady on Broadway, near Barclay-street, where a crowd had collected to hear the mellifluous notes of a hand-organ. Smith acted as a "stall" for the other two, obstructing the lady's progress, while they manipulated her dress in search of pockets and their contents. The trio were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

A DOUBLE OFFENCE.

Jacob Wertman was the subject of two complaints for assault and battery, committed upon the persons of Joseph Coddington and Mrs. Elizabeth Wertman, the wife of the defendant. It appeared that on the 2d of March, Mrs. Wertman being about to leave the office of A. H. Wagner, Esq., lawyer, No. 14 Wall-street, observed her husband, with whom she was at variance, standing on the opposite side of the street, and, fearing violence from him, she obtained the escort of Mr. Coddington to see her and her daughter safely to a stage. Before this could be accomplished, however, Wertman rushed across the street, first struck the lady a severe blow in the face, and then hit Coddington likewise. No attempt was made to disprove the assault, which happened to be witnessed by Justice KELLY himself; but several witnesses were produced to prove the character of the defendant and his wife, the result of which was not very complimentary to either. For the assault on Coddington the prisoner was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $50. On the other complaint he was found guilty, and judgment was suspended.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Thomas Connolly pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 13 Greenwich-street, and was remanded till Thursday.

John Glanz was fined $50, and sent to the Penitentiary for one month, for keeping a house of like character at No. 151 Washington-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67...R.	131⅛	100	Boston W. P.	25¼
7,000	U S 5s. '74...C.		100	N. Y. Cen. R.	100⅝
	Indorsed	102	200	do.	100½
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	110⅞	600	do. s60	100⅝
15,000	do.	109¾	200	do.	100⅜
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107¼	800	Erie Railroad	55⅝
5,000	do.	107⅝	100	do. s30	55¾
50,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C.'65	108	100	do. s5	55⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		1900	do.	55¾
	New issue	107¼	100	do. s30	55⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	50	do.	55¾
2,000	do.	98⅛	400	Reading	101⅝
40,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s.		400	do.	101⅝
	First Ser.	106	600	do.	101⅝
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty		50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	52⅝
	Loan...Reg.	107½	200	M. S. & N I.	70⅜
500	Ohio 6s, '81	102	100	do.	70⅜
7,000	Tenn. 6s. New	63	30	Mich. Cen.	108½
1,000	Virginia 6s...x-c	63	200	Ill. Cen.	114½
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¼	600	Clev. & Pitts.	74½
2,000	do.	95¼	100	do.	74½
15,000	Ohio & M.C.	95	100	Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
1,000	N. Y. b. 6s, '83	94¾	300	Chic. & N. W.	34
5,000	Erie 5th M.	96	50	do.	33⅝
2,000	P.F.W.& C. 2d	94½	1200	do.	33¾
3,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	72	400	do.	33½
5,000	P.F.W.& C. 3d M	85	100	do. b30	33¾
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M	90	100	do. b10	33¾
20	Bk. of Commerce	113½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
20	do.	113	100	do.	62½
20	Bank of America	135	100	do. b10	62¾
100	Canton Co.	45	1200	do.	62⅝
100	do.	44⅝	800	do.	62
50	Central Coal Co.	45	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	119¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	30⅝	500	Chic. & R. I.	89
1100	do.	30	800	do.	88¾
200	do.	30	200	do. s30	88¾
100	do. b60	31	100	do. s10	88⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	41¼	100	do.	89
400	Quick. Min. Co.	31½	55	do.	89¼
100	Mariposa Pr.	23¼	100	do. b30	89⅛
100	At. Mail SS. Co.	81	38	do.	89¼
208	Pac. M. SS. Co.	120	300	Tol., W. & W.	38
120	do.	120½	150	N. J. Cen. R.	118
50	do.	120¼	75	do.	118¼
50	do. b30	120⅝	500	Pitts. F.W. & C.	92⅝
100	do.	120⅝	300	do.	92⅝
300	do.	120¼	27	do.	93
300	do.	121	50	Chic. & Alton	101¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Con. Greg. Gold	9⅛	800	Mich. S. & N. I. ...c	71¼
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	119⅞	1500	do.	71¼
100	do. s10	119¾	200	do. s15	71¾
100	do.	119⅝	100	do.	71½
500	N. Y. Cen.	101	1300	do. b3	71¼
1460	do.	101¼	200	do. b15	71¼
200	do.	101½	200	do. s3	71¼
200	do. b3	101¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	74¼
200	do.	101⅝	200	do.	74½
100	do. s3	101¼	100	do.	74¾
1200	Erie Railroad	55⅞	100	do. s3	74⅝
100	do. b10	56	100	do. b3	75
800	do. c	55¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	92⅝
200	do.	55⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. b3	33¾
200	do. b30	56⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
200	Reading R.	101⅞	600	do.	62⅝
200	do. ...sc	101¾	1100	do.	62⅝
400	Chi., R. I. & P.	89⅝	400	do. b10	62¾
100	do.	89½	100	do. b15	62⅝
100	do. s3	89⅝	200	do.	62⅝
500	do.	89¾	100	do. b3	62⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pac. Mail	121¼	300	N. Y. Cen.	100⅞
100	do.	121⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	37¾
400	do. s60	121	200	Clev. & Pitts.	74⅝
100	do. b3	121⅝	200	do.	74⅝
100	do.	121¾	200	do.	74¾
300	West. U. Tel.	41	400	do.	74⅝
300	Erie Railroad	55⅝	400	do.	74⅝
100	do.	55⅝	200	do. b10	74¾
600	do. b3	55¾	200	do. c	73¾
300	do.	55⅝	100	do.	73⅝
200	Reading R.	101⅝	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	88¾
100	do. b3	101¾	200	do. b3	88⅝
500	do. s30	101⅝	600	do. b10	88¾
1800	M. S. & N. I.	70¾	100	do.	88⅝
200	do. b3	70⅝	200	do.	88½
200	do.	70⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. sc	33¾
200	do. s10	70⅝	200	do.	33⅝
300	do.	70⅝	100	do. b3	33⅝
100	do.	70½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	92⅝			
200	do. b3	92¾			
100	do. s10	92⅝			

SATURDAY, April 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold were 132⅞@133@132⅞@132¾ ₱ cent., ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier than the average sales of Friday. The Cash Gold was not so abundant late in the forenoon, which influenced a steadier price at the close of the day. After the steamers sailed the Foreign Exchanges were quiet, but the rates, especially on the Continent, somewhat firm, although a large amount of Bills made against Cotton is believed to be on the way from the South. The Customs demand of the day for Gold, $361,000, and for the week, $2,418,000. The Export of Gold and Silver bars, $500,618. The receipts from California on Monday last, $898,281. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury, $56,200.

As on Friday, the Money market worked in the direction of steadiness, with less pressure from borrowers, and an easier supply at Bank and on the Street. The effect of the unusual activity up to Thursday night will be seen in the Bank Statement of Monday. The reduction of Deposits will be five or six millions, nearly two-thirds of which were paid out in Greenbacks. The transfers in various ways to the Treasury Office, (including payments for Gold) were large up to Thursday, since when the Assistant Treasurer has been a free buyer of 7.30 ₱ cents.

The Public Funds were steady, while the Railway market continued bearish so far as the prevailing or preponderating temper of speculation is concerned, but with one or two exceptions the variations in price from Friday were not important. Only the regular Morning Boards were held, but subsequent dealings were continued in the Long Room, where the market at about 4 o'clock stood as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	62¾	62¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	120	121
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	114¼	114¼	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumberland Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	63	63	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent, 1867	109	Oregon W. L., 1881	108
6 ₱ cent, 1868	110	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. 1881	105½
6 ₱ cent, coupon, 1868	109	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1871	109
6 ₱ cent, reg'd, 1881	109	Ind. coupon, 1871	107¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	108½	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	Ind. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1864	105½	10-40 registered	97⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000	98
5-20 registered, 1865	105⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	108	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107¼		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Bank of the Repub.	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105½
Merchants'	115½	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	116	Irving	103
Union	116	Metropolitan	125
America	135	Market	112
Phenix	104	Nassau	106
National	107 x	Corn Exchange	117
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	103
State of New York	109	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	112¾	Park	142
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	103	Central National	110
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103¼	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94¾
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	87½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M con.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	102	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	98½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & Alton Income	89¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	111	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱. c. 1875	106	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	Chic. & Gt. East'n 1st M	40
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82		

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date publishes almost entire the report of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866. From this we derive the followidg statement of the earnings of the road during the year named:

From passenger travel		$2,441,895 70
From freight traffic		4,707,582 12
From transportation United States mail		93,900 00
From transportation of express matter		100,298 43
From Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for joint use of track between Pittsburgh and Rochester		85,000 00
From rent of buildings and grounds		2,869 00
From miscellaneous sources		35,672 31
Total		$7,467,217 56
Expenses, viz:		
Maintenance of way	$1,270,533 01	
Maintenance of cars	552,910 50	
Maintenance of motive power	1,568,196 04	
Conducting transp.	1,280,472 24	
General expenses, including all taxes	475,574 55	— 5,147,686 54
Which leaves a balance of		$2,319,531 02
Add balance from previous year		550,150 33
Add net income from lease of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad in 1866		55,460 56
Add amount received for sale of 6,251-156 shares of capital stock		625,156 17
Total amount available for the year		$3,550,298 08

Out of this sum the payments and liabilities for the year have been as follows:

Interest on mort. debt	$870,361 93	
Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. on capital stock	984,300 00	
Federal income tax on same	51,015 79	
Expended for construction and equipment	1,116,975 70	
Sinking fund	118,678 67	
Amount paid Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company under contract for 1866, and balance due for 1864	209,048 06	— 3,350,380 15
Total above all expenses and liabilities Jan. 1, 1867		$199,917 93

The following statement will show the principal operations of the Treasury, in the application of moneys, during the year:

Interest	$870,361 93
Sinking fund	118,678 67
Dividends and income tax on same	1,035,315 79
Construction and equipment	1,116,975 70
Due Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company	209,048 06
Reduction of indebtedness on account current operations of the road	280,388 98
Reduction of amount due other Railroad Companies	144,049 83
Reduction of miscellaneous liabilities	49,434 08
Reduction of amount due J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee	27,092 34
Applied to minor objects	9,399 78
Total	$3,860,735 16

The sources from whence means were derived to make above payments were as follows:

Net income of the railway	$2,319,531 02
Income from N. C. and B. V. R. R.	55,460 56
Sale of capital stock	628,545 95
Reduction of supplies on hand	337,135 11
Reduction of amount due from other Companies	30,994 11
Reduction of miscellaneous assets	147,985 15
Reduction of cash in Treasury	341,083 26
Total	$3,860,735 16

Statement of Net Income and the Proper Charges on the Same.

Net income from Main Line		$2,319,531 02
And from operating N. C. & B. V. B.		55,460 56
Total income from Road		$2,374,991 58
From which deduct:		
Interest on mortgage debt	$870,361 93	
Sinking fund	118,678 67	
Amount due C. & P. Railroad Company	209,048 06	— 1,198,088 66
Balance for dividend account		$1,176,902 92

Which is equal to a dividend of 11⅞ per cent., with a surplus sufficient to pay the income tax on the same.

The Company have 189 locomotives, 93 first-class and 8 second-class passenger coaches, 18 emigrant, 22 baggage, 7 mail, 19 express, 1 pay and 1 director's cars. Miles run by locomotives, 4,945,413. Tons of freight transported, 1,025,778. Mileage of do., 233,274,794.

General Account, Dec. 31, 1866.

Cost of railway, equipment, structures, &c.	$24,253,746 81
Stock of supplies for current operations	631,918 82
Due from other companies	386,954 73
Miscellaneous assets	708,333 63
Sinking fund first and second mortgage bonds	275,910 03
Cash in hand	670,675 59
Total	$26,927,539 61
Capital stock	$9,940,987 95
Funded debt	12,568,500 00
Due to other companies	40,822 02
Miscellaneous liabilities	364,295 73
Due for current expenditures in December and prior	568,987 14
Due J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee	88,238 79
Balance to credit of income account	3,355,707 98
Total	$26,927,539 61

STATE TAXATION.

Letter from Comptroller Hillhouse.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 1, 1867.

Hon. Daniel P. Wood, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly:

DEAR SIR: By referring to the last annual report from this Department, (page 19,) it will be seen that the estimate for taxes to be levied this year is 5¼ mills, made up as follows:

For General Fund	1¼ mills.
For Schools	¾ mill.
For Canals	¼ mill.
For Bounty Debt	3 mills.
In all	5¼ mills.

I deem it my duty to state, for the information of your Committee, that in consequence of the large appropriations in addition to these estimates, made by acts that have already passed the Legislature, and others that will probably pass it, it will be necessary to increase the rates for general fund, school and other purposes, very materially, to avoid deficiencies which the Comptroller has no power to provide for.

The following statement gives the principal appropriations passed or proposed for various objects payable from the general fund, and not included in the estimate of 1¼ mills:

Chapter 98, 1867, Hospital for Insane	$100,000
Chapter 97, 1867, Extra pay of clerks	30,000
Chapter 194, 1867, Constitutional Convention	280,000
Assembly bill, 554, Supply bill	1,000,000
Assembly bill, 184 Sick and wounded soldiers	100,000
Assembly bill, 198, New Capitol	250,000
Assembly bill, 277, Institution for Blind	100,000
Assembly bill, 400, Appropriation bill, excess over estimate	125,000
Senate bill, 127, Hudson River improvement	150,000
Senate bill, 147, Elmira Female College	50,000
Assembly bill, Charity bill estimated	200,000
Total	$2,385,000
Provided for in estimate of 1¼ mills	444,000
Total	$1,911,000

Should these appropriations pass without reduction, the aggregate, $1,911,000, after deducting the amount provided for, will require a tax of 1¼ mills to meet it, in addition to the estimate of 1¼ mills, thus increasing the rate for the General Fund tax to 2¼ mills.

Besides these appropriations there are a number of important bills, some of which have passed, containing provisions for the levy of a special tax in each case. The following statement contains a list of bills of this character, so far as they have come to the knowledge of this Department:

	Mills.
Chapter 164 of 1867, Albany and Susquehanna Railroad	3-16
Chapter 103 of 1867, Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad	1-13
Assembly bill, 454, payment of canal claims	⅛
Assembly bill, 764, Chenango Canal	3-16
Assembly bill, 181, school tax in excess of the ¾ mill now authorized	⅛
Senate bill, 155, aid to railroads	7-10
Enlargement of locks, Erie Canal	⅛
Enlargement of locks, Champlain Canal	2-5
Senate bill, 284, Oneida improvement	1-5
Total	4 1-52

Assuming that the specific appropriations and special taxes will correspond with the foregoing statements, a corrected estimate of the State taxes for all objects, general and special, will give the following results, and they are respectfully submitted for the information of the Committee and the Legislature. There will be required for the

	Mills.
General Fund	2 ¾
Canals, Floating Debt Loan	⅛
Canals, Payment of Claims	⅛
Enlargements of Locks, Erie Canal	⅛
Enlargement of Locks, Champlain Canal	2-5
Bounty Debt	3
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad	3-16
Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad	1-13
Chenango Canal	3-16
Aid to Railroads	7-10
Schools	1 ⅛
Oneida Lake Improvement	1-5
Total	10 49-130

It will be seen that the adoption of the measures now before the Legislature, in addition to those already passed, will carry the State tax to over one per cent. This is certainly an extraordinary rate, greatly exceeding those of former years, as will appear from the subjoined table, giving the rate per cent. of the State tax for all purposes for a period of ten years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Rate in mills	3	2 1-2	2 1-2	3 5-6	3 7-8
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Rate in mills	4 34-5	5	5 1-14	4 53-80	5 9-16

The average rate for the ten years here given, which includes the period of the war, is a fraction over four mills, less than one-half the rate that will be required this year to meet appropriations passed and contemplated. A State tax of one per cent. will draw $15,000,000 from the productive interests of the State, to which must be added not less than $35,000,000 for local taxes, and at least $50,000,000 more for our proportion of the taxes imposed by the Government of the United States. In 1866 our proportion was $67,000,000. Whether any community of less than 4,000,000 population can long sustain an annual burden of over $100,000,000, may well be questioned. Under ordinary circumstances, and in a normal condition of the currency and business of the country, it would absorb the larger proportion of the annual profits of capital and labor, paralyze industry and dry up the sources of wealth. Such a calamity can only be arrested by the practice of a rigid economy on the part of the Legislature and all other bodies having the power to tax, and the future prosperity of the State must in a great measure depend on the degree in which this power is held in check the next few years.

In view of the foregoing statements, it is worthy of serious consideration whether appropriations for new objects, no matter how meritorious, can properly be sanctioned. The first material fall in prices of staple products will add to the force with which the present heavy taxation, State and National, will fall on the community, and if there can be no reduction at this time, the people have at least the right to require of their representatives that there shall be no increase. It may not be practicable to reduce the rate of the tax to be levied for State purposes this year, to the average of previous years, but it can be kept much below what will be required, should the bills involving appropriations for new objects become laws. It is the peculiar province of the Committee of which you are Chairman to lay before the House such information as may lead to guide its action in the regulation of expenditures, and the facts set forth in this communication are respectfully submitted, as having an important bearing on that subject.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to children. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very healthy young woman. Apply at No. 28 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do family or gentlemen's washing; can do French fluting. Call at No. 136 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man, without children; has been brought up to the business from his youth, and has been in some of the very best situations in this country; will be found fully competent in every department of the business; would take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; best City references. Address R., gardener, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR FOR an English Protestant widow, whose family consists of only one son, to take charge of a building or suite of offices; she will be found faithful and perfectly reliable in every respect. Reference may be made to JOHN B. KETCHING, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; one who can give a City reference. Apply for two days at No. 250 West 23th-st.
JAMES MAJOR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just from the West as plain gardener; can take care of horses and cows if necessary. Address GARDENER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as coachman; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 218 West 29th-st., in the rear, until engaged. Inquire for JOEL WALLEY.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, all girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A YOUNG MAN well experienced in the trade wishes a situation. Address S. D. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, who is willing to go into the country for the Summer, and is able to take charge of milk and butter. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER FOR the country, who thoroughly understands cultivating grapes, berries, care of fruit trees and vegetables; best reference required. Call Sunday, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 81.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WHO understands her business, who is neat, civil and obliging, and who is willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply, with reference, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COPYIST ACCUSTOMED TO ENGROSSING legal documents with neatness and accuracy; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,683 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN FARMER. APPLY AT No. 93 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STATIONARY engine and do his own firing; no application will be noticed except those accompanied with reference and stating wages expected. Address Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following pavements and sewers, to wit: Stone block pavements in Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from the east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; Fiftieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street, and sewers in (Spec. 9) Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10,) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11,) Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets; (Spec. 12) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13,) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14,) Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; (Spec. 15) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 29, 1867.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—H. O. FARRELL has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of carpets and furniture not only in this City, but in the United States. Our furniture stock is manufactured on the premises under our own supervision, and is fully warranted to the purchaser. Body and tapestry Brussels and three-ply and super ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, mattings, &c. Purchasers will save money by giving us a call. All goods warranted as represented and delivered free. Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 8th-av., one door east of 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OR A PART of it, in a three-story, high-stoop house on Murray Hill, consisting of mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, bureaus, &c.; would exchange for City lots. Inquire of J. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL FEMALE infant a few weeks old. For particulars address Mrs. A. B., Station C.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Insurance, City railroad, gaslight, bank, telegraph, express, mining and manufacturing stocks and bonds receive special attention.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, H. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

ELECTION.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 16 WALL-ST.
An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
EDMUND HURRY, No. 44 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.
March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date.
GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 BROADWAY.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
A. T. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by STOUT, THAYER & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government tax, on the stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, 16th April, 1867, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer-books will close on the 30th day of March, 1867, at 2 P. M., and reopen the 17th day of April, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 3, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

"THE PEN AND PENCIL."
A NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. Every purchaser of No. 1 will be presented with a ticket giving an equal chance of getting a *Cash* present varying from $1,000 to $1. *See first No.—Price* 10 *cents, with ticket free.* Sold by Newsdealers. T. R. DAWLEY & CO., Pub., N. Y.

SCALES. NO. 27 PARK-ROW SCALES.
Peculiar advantages for selling the best manufactured scales in the country at the lowest prices. Call at No. 27 Park-row. C. F. BRIDGMAN, Agent.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all his interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., will not recognize debts contracted in his name after this date for account of said Company. GEORGE H. BROWN.

FURNITURE.—D. FOLEY, NO. 1450 6TH-AV., between 27th and 28th sts., offers to the public his well assorted stock of furniture 15 per cent. less for the same class of goods than can be purchased in the City; all goods warranted.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER fruits and wine are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Wholesale and retail.

A MEDICAL MAN WISHING TO VISIT Europe can obtain a free passage to Liverpool for his services by applying to Dr. SABINE, 46 West 23d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS and
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
Would respectfully call the attention of parties desiring to purchase, to their [illegible] and lots. Also, list of [illegible] and lots on the Central Park.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house and lot, with parlor carpets, oil cloths, chandeliers and gas fixtures; full size lot; if not sold by the 12th inst., will be rented.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HARLEM.—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house for sale at a great bargain; has all the modern improvements, cellar, &c.; good location; immediate possession; terms easy. S. A. SPENCER, No. 251 Grand-st.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO PURCHASE at low figures, a fine brown-stone house, 25x60, with extra lot and stable attached, with or without new and elegant furniture, carriages, &c., may apply to or address W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 111 Broadway.

LOTS—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Four full lots together on 55th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., south side, 100 foot front; Belgian pavement; $14,000 for all; terms easy. Inquire at No. 507 Washington-st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, near and east of Madison-square, for sale on desirable terms. Inquire of MULLER & WILKINS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of Dr. HOWARD PINKNEY, No. 24 East 41st-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots, adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 39 WEST 38TH-ST., high stoop, 20 feet front. Apply to R. J. THORNE, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 9TH-ST., with furniture, if desired. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 134 SOUTH OXFORD-ST., adjoining the residence of Rev. Mr. Cuyler, overlooking the so-called Brooklyn Heights, and commanding a fine view of the Bay and New-York harbor, a two-story attic and basement frame house, with one or two lots of ground, beautifully terraced court-yard in front; built by day's work in the most substantial manner by the present owner; filled in to peak with brick; contains all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; between two lines of cars running to all the ferries. For cards of admission to view the above premises, apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-ST., NEAR CARLTON-av., Brooklyn, within one block of three lines of cars, and 200 feet from Prospect Park, two three-story brick houses, first-class, all improvements; houses 20x40; lots 20x131; price $12,000. Address HOMER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, WITHIN three minutes of Wall-st. ferry, the modern built three-story brick house, No. 248 Hicks-st., 12 rooms, all improvements, in good order and fine location; part of furniture for sale; price, with carpets, $9,000; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 52, 54 and 56 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near ferries; terms easy. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
within one hour's ride of the ferry, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 80 acres of the farm of the subscriber, together, or in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, suitable for building sites; within 10 minutes of the depot; positively free from fever and ague and mosquitoes; neighborhood unsurpassed for health, beauty and convenience; price from $175 to $250 per acre; half can remain on mortgage; business men will find this location unsurpassed.
Apply to GEORGE HUGHES & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st., New-York; or to GEORGE HUGHES, Hohokus, New-Jersey.

WHITESTONE.
Three adjoining country residences for sale or to let on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & ZOULKE, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to be absent for some time in Europe, offers for sale his delightful country residence on the north shore of Long Island, half-mile east of Whitestone Landing, 12 miles from New-York. Its easy and almost hourly means of transit to and from the City, with its retirement, healthfulness, extensive water view, a sand and gravel beach for bathing, advantages for boating and fishing, a fine garden, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, a mansion 50 feet square and very convenient, with piazzas front and rear, all requisite outbuildings, newly painted, ice-house filled, and the whole in fine order, combine to make it a residence rarely to be met with. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. If not disposed of by private sale before the 18th April, it will be sold at auction on that day by E. H. Ludlow & Co.
JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the north shore of Long Island, 15 miles from New-York, containing 45 acres; communication with the City by railroad and steamboat; mansion large, well built, and suitable for Summer or Winter; outbuildings large and convenient; large lawns, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, roads and walks; fruit of every description; every facility for boating, bathing and fishing; view of the Sound and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession and terms to suit. Adjoining the above, several beautiful building sites from 12 to 25 acres each. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN TARRYTOWN.—April 10, at 12 o'clock M., will be offered at public sale, on the premises, two large and well-built houses, with five lots of ground attached, planted with fruit, shrubbery, &c., corner of Broadway (old Albany post road) and Beekman-st. Terms easy and made known at sale. Inquire of ISAAC GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st., New-York, or of HERVEY ROCKWELL, Tarrytown, N. Y., Executor of the late Charles O'Neil.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av. New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A neat two-story cottage house, containing nine rooms, cellar, dumb waiter, cistern and well; lot 100x100, with barn and wood-house; very finely situated, near churches and schools, and within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot; six trains a day each way; time from New-York one hour; price $5,000; also one for $7,000. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, 375 Canal-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR SALE—A farm of 80 acres, with a comfortable house, barn and outbuildings; a large productive apple orchard; a variety of small fruits. One hour and a quarter from New-York by steamboat or railroad. Team, stock, farming implements, and a large quantity of manure will be sold with the farm, if required. Inquire at No. 93 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN elegant new French roof house, 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, finished in part with walnut; near depot; surrounded by first-class improvements; one acre handsomely laid out in lawn and fruit; fine stable and carriage-house. Address S. T. VARIAN, on the premises.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOME LARGE house, 12 rooms, in fine order, with four lots, fine fruit and shade, beautiful view of the City and within three minutes of horse cars; more ground if wanted. Further particulars of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DESIRABLE PLACE IN Scotchtown, Orange County, four miles from Middletown on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of JACOB OSTRANDER, on the premises; or address BENJ. DE LAMATER, Box No. 4,326 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE at Bloomfield, N. J., 1 hour from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad; good house, barn and hennery; one acre covered with choice fruit and ornamental trees; price low. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, with 20 lots of ground; cottage contains 11 rooms; situated on high ground, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing; price $6,000. Apply to K. S. TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE, Westchester County, about 30 acres of land, with good improvements, now occupied as a hotel; plenty of fruit, &c.; will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated at Bayonne, N. J., 20 minutes' ride from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; house has 10 rooms; lot 86x190; stable. Apply at 55 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTIALLY furnished, ($450,) a very neat cottage, five minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, Staten Island. Apply, from 9 to 12, at No. 154 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL residence, containing 14 rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of P. MOLAN, No. 260 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two beautiful French roof houses, fifteen rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

WEST FARMS—NEAR FORDHAM—HANDSOME house, 1¾ acres of land, good stable, for sale. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOTHIC VILLA COTTAGES, 12 rooms, high ground, four city lots, slate roofs, at Morrisania. Inquire at No. 67 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—ANY PERSON OWNING A GOOD horse and wagon, and willing to let a responsible gentleman have the use of same for expense of keeping, may address M. H. J., Box No. 5,471 Post-office.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—LOST ON 6:15 P. M. CENTRAL Railroad train from New-York to Elizabeth, N. J., April 4, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a commutation ticket for three months, No. 620, $6 or $7, and other memoranda. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the *Times* Office, or No. 16 Washington-av., Elizabeth, N. J., and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

PERSONAL.

EN VERITE WAITS WITH GREAT anxiety time specified on 28th; must not delay; really urgent.

TO LET.

FORT WASHINGTON.
TO LET, for one or two years, a magnificent COUNTRY SEAT, [illegible]. Apply to HAGGERTY & FISHER, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FROM MAY 1, the new, commodious and well lighted brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., near Spring; 5½ stories in height, 50x100 feet; being convenient to Broadway, and in a rapidly improving neighborhood; offers many advantages for any manufacturing business; the building is in modern style; most substantially built; in perfect order; and the engine, (fifty horse-power,) one of the very best in the City; the above will be let separately if required; no wood workers need apply. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—ON THE HUDSON, a large and substantially built house, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements, bath-room, gas, range, &c.; the premises contain an acre of ground, finely situated, and commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson; convenient to depot, and steamboat landing; rent $1,600 per year. Inquire of TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 200 Broadway, room 20; or address H. Berrian, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURNISHED house at Newtown, Long Island, (about half mile outside village;) contains 12 rooms, water-closet, bath, with two large vegetable gardens; plenty small fruit and shade trees; stables if required; within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO RENT.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone, elegantly frescoed and in perfect order, 25x65, lot 130, on West 14th-st., will be rented, completely and richly furnished to a responsible private family only, at $500 per month. For permits and further particulars
THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOW, TO A FIRST-CLASS PARTY, the late residence of H. P. Degraaf, on Boston road, opposite 1st-st., Morrisania; house has all modern improvements; fifteen rooms; high ground; four acres; fine lawn; fruit and grapes in great abundance; greenhouse and grapery; three minutes from depot; twenty from 26th-st. Inquire No. 87 Bowery.

YONKERS.—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER TO a small family, a cottage house, newly built, handsomely furnished, with gas, bath-room, grounds, stable, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Rent $250 per month. Apply to A. COHEN, Esq., British American Insurance Co., No. 35 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT MAMARONECK, A HANDSOMELY furnished house, in latest style, with outbuildings, fruit and vegetable garden, and about fifteen acres meadow; $3,000 per annum. Also, a smaller place, near above; $1,800 per annum. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 98 and 100 Broadway.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, FOR SIX months from 1st of May, for $1,000, the first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 East 34th-st., between Madison and Park avs.; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 29 Park-place.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, first-class in all respects, to let, West 16th-st., near 7th-av., $600 per month. Others furnished in 22d, 24th, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th sts. and Lexington-av., and unfurnished East 41st and West 46th sts., $1,200 to $12,000. No boarding-houses. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED THREE-STORY AND basement double modern house, with barn, and 12 acres laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; situated on Castleton Hill, 1¼ miles from Factoryville Landing, on Staten Island, from May 1. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET FURNISHED—20x50, HIGH-STOOP three-story brick dwelling-house in West 48th-st., near Broadway, for five or six months from May 15, to a private family without small children; first-class references required. Particulars at BLUME & CO.'S, No. 113 Water-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, first-class brick houses, about ten rooms, with gas, waterworks and the modern improvements; gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at Mr. HAMILTON'S office, 26½ Broadway.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 13 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT IN FIFTH-AV. AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is large and well located; two years' lease at a low price; will be sold with or without the furniture. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS in store No. 60 Duane-st., corner of Elm, nicely fitted up and lighted on two sides; suitable for light manufacturing or dry goods business. Inquire at McCULLOUGH'S Lead Company, on the premises.

NEW-LONDON COTTAGE (FURNISHED) TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—That beautiful Summer retreat, with bathing houses, &c., complete, near the Pequot. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York City.

$900 RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, (water, gas, &c.,) Kent-st., Greenpoint, near cars and ferry—$850 if leased for 3 years. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., or Rev. G. TALMAGE, No. 103 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF TWENTY-one rooms, spacious outbuildings, and 27 acres land, at a favorite place of resort in a beautiful healthy location, fishing, bathing; part payment in board if desired. FRED. A. PETERSON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AT A moderate rent, a three-story basement brick house; 12 rooms, furnished; first-class neighborhood, one block from Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 20.

STORE TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, No. 74 Warren-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock. Large lot of shelving, &c., for sale.

TO LET—WITH STABLE, A SMALL BRICK house, near 5th-av., Harlem, with furniture if wanted: all improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET OR TO LEASE, A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, frescoed and newly furnished, to a small private family at a moderate rent. For particulars call on H. W., 451 Broadway.

STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, &c., from $2 per month; also storage by the piece or load. No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.. H. G. HAEGER.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY attic and high-basement brick house, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Mulberry, facing Broadway. Inquire at HARDMAN & OSBORN'S, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE five-story marble store No. 78 Duane-st., near Broadway. Apply to H. K. LEONARD & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 135 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av. Price $4,500. Call on the premises from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—CARPETED AND PARTLY FURNISHED house, East 38th-st.; $300 per month. Others furnished and unfurnished: $300 to $800 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

AT STATEN ISLAND—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED houses at New-Brighton, near Quarantine Landing; handsome house at Sailors' Snug Harbor. C. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

APARTMENTS FOR ADULTS—7 OR 8 ADJOINING rooms, second floor; all conveniences; also a lone rear house of 4 rooms and cellar. No. 66 West 10th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 46 Hudson-st. Lessee may alter to suit. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TWO PARLORS—UNFURNISHED, TO GENTLEMEN only, with the adjoining small rooms, to let from 1st May. Inquire at No. 263 4th-av.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—7 LOTS AND large house, 57th-st. and 1st-av.; also, 4 lots 9th-av. and 56th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

LEASE—21 YEARS—SOUTHEAST CORNER Hudson and Thomas sts.; 34 by 90. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO BARBERS.—TO LET, IN SHERMAN House, a room suitable for a barber-shop. Inquire at Sherman House, No. 413 Broome-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at West Farms to let; 10 rooms, and stable. Rent $1,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in a private house: rent $2 50 per week. Call at No. 51 Broome-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. Beekman-st.. first floor over Park Bank.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A SMALL cottage on the water. Apply at 97 East Houston-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY house, with modern improvements, suitable for Winter and Summer residence, with good garden, stable and coachhouse, all in perfect order; rent not to exceed $1,000; between Central Park and Yonkers, or Central Park and Mount Vernon. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,398 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY of adults, in the upper part of the City, the lower part of a house; if made an object, rent will be partly paid in advance. Address J. H. B, DENLY, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR partly furnished; within an hour's ride of Wall-st.; rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Address COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING, FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

A SMALL, GENTEEL, PRIVATE FAMILY will let to a gentleman and wife, with board and attendance, the entire second floor, furnished, of a large first-class house, modern improvements. Location unexceptionable and below 14th-st., west side. Terms, $50 per week, with privilege of laundry. No other boarders. For particulars, address M. S. H., Box 103 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD.—ELEGANT ROOMS and excellent board, with a private family, in a first-class house, near Stuyvesant-square, may be had immediately for a gentleman and wife or three or four gentlemen. Address, for three days, C. E. D., Box No. 511 Post-office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LARGE rooms may be obtained at $10 per week; reference given if necessary. Address Box 450, Bridgeport, Conn.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM EN SUITE with board. No. 8 East 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady and infant, within fifty miles by railroad from New-York, with gentleman over Sunday; terms must be moderate. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 473 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange, a partner with sufficient capital to do a good stock commission and banking business, or would like to engage with some house already established, to represent them at the Board. Address H. T., Box No. 2,302 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $100,000 IN AN old established dry goods jobbing house, location one of the best. The senior partner wishing to retire, the remaining partners will contribute a like amount. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS and elegantly fitted up; will be sold cheap. Address M. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS in every variety, including
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.
ALSO,
House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
A full assortment
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment
AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SUMMER POPLINS, PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, &c., &c., Will be opened MONDAY, 8th inst., also with NEW CLOAKS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.
MISS M. GREGG, NO. 19 5TH-AV.,
Has now open
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
WALKING SUITS IN SILK AND WORSTED GOODS,
ELEGANT IMPORTED DINING
AND CARRIAGE DRESSES,
LADIES' BREAKFAST SACQUES, &c.
Miss G. calls attention to her dressmaking department, which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY.
Nos. 135, 137 AND 139 NINTH-ST.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG
will open at retail on
MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867,
their new and elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS,
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND BASQUES,
OPERA, CARRIAGE AND ALGERINE CLOAKS,
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
ROTONDES AND BURNOUS,
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE
AND WALKING SUITS,
for Ladies and Misses.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
They will also open a complete stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS AND BONNETS,
INFANTS' ROBES,
INFANTS' MARSEILLES AND MERINO CLOAKS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE,
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE IN ALL MATERIALS,
and many other articles in the latest and very best taste.
Special attention paid to DRESSMAKING in all its branches.
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN,
Formerly European Buyer and Manager with Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
THOMAS GREIG,
Formerly European Buyer and Manager with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

CORSETS.
A specialty.
At Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store, Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING GOODS.
Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris hand-made Corsets; most elegant shapes.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces.
NURSING CORSETS, &c., &c.
SKIRTS.
All the latest Paris fashions, including the favorite train attachment. (No lady should be without one.)
FULL DRESS OVER-SKIRTS, WITH TRAIN.
FRENCH WASHING SKIRTS, very light.
Mrs. GAYNOR particularly studies the figure of each lady. The great variety of styles of Corsets and Skirts which she has expressly made in Paris for her own trade enables her to suit all figures.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
Ladies' Ready-made UNDERWEAR, in great variety.
Orders made up very reasonably.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
For Ladies and Children
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, April 8, WITH NOVELTIES IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS WORN BY LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Orders executed at short notice.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 8,
the very best quality of Domestic
BODY BRUSSELS CARPET,
AT
$2 50 PER YARD.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 8, a choice assortment of novelties in SILK CLOAKS, SACS, BASQUINES, &c., just received from Paris.
BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, April 8,
will largely replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
with new styles suitable for Spring.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—HAVE now on hand a fine new assortment of those goods in plain and filled centres.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.
P. S.—Will remove on May 1 to No. 32 East 20th-st.

MILLINERY.

EMPRESS CHIP BONNET EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY.—Elegant Spring Bonnets, of the latest Paris styles, made under the superintendence of Mme. BERTHE, formerly of 17 Great Jones-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM.
THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 10 to 300 horses, is presented as embracing the following advantages:
It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.
It has no superior in saving fuel.
It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made its own super-heater without extra apparatus.
It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.
It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.
It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.
It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.
Nearly 300 of these boilers are in practical use.
The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., to establish a branch office in this City, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st. J. B. HYDE, Agent.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE FOR sale at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.
1. Stationary Horizontal Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good order and of excellent construction and workmanship, and sold only because it will be no longer needed. The engine is now in daily use at the Arsenal, and can be examined every working day by any one wishing to purchase. Offers will be received subject to approval of the Chief of Ordnance. For sale subsequent to 10th of May, 1867.
P. V. HAGNER,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y., April 2, 1867.

MEETINGS.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Are you aware that the proposed extension of Church-st., for railroad purposes, is to be done at a cost to you of $3,000,000? A meeting of property owners to consider this subject will be held at Powers' Hotel, Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.
All interested in opposition are earnestly invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867, at 8 o'clock. The Board of Management are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock. By order, J. B. SCHULTZ, Lt.-Col. Com'dg.
R. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
[illegible] SUCCESS [illegible]
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 8, and TUESDAY, April 9.
Last nights of Petrella's extraordinarily successful Opera Buffa,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, BALLET, and its IMMENSE CAST.
WEDNESDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—ONLY TIME OF THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
FRIDAY—First night of Meyerbeer's last work, L'AFRICAINE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

IRVING HALL.
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Second Night of Mr. D. KENNEDY,
the celebrated Scottish Vocalist,
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock,
when Mr. Kennedy will give the following interesting programme: The Bonnie Rows, Annie Laurie, A Man's a Man for a' that, When ye gang awa Jamie, Bird of the Wilderness, Young Lochinvar, Last May a braw Wooer, My Nannie O! John Anderson my Jo, The Macgregor's Gathering, Allister McAllister, Auld Lang Syne. Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano-forte.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
Thirty-second Sunday Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist in a new programme:
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Donna.
Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, Tenor.
Mr. HUGO BUSSMEYER, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 237 East 19th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, case of stuffed birds, gilt frame, French-plate pier mirrors, black-walnut suite in red plush, black-walnut marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, rosewood extension dining table, black-walnut lounges, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus and washstands, hair and straw mattresses, window shades and kitchen utensils.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 255 Livingston-st., near Nevins, (take either Wall or Fulton ferry,)
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 115 East 36th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AT HIS PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 45 WEST 18TH-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 38 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place;
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 497 5th-av., near 42d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.,
The property of a family leaving for Europe.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 34 West 10th-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 227 West 23d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, at their Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., a large and very fine collection of original Paintings, contributed by the following favorite American artists, viz:
James M. Hart,
S. Colman,
J. R. Brevoort,
Winslow Homer,
V. Nehlig,
Jervis McEntee,
J. Hope,
J. Van Ingen,
F. G. S. Maby,
A. Parton,
G. Perkins,
W. Hope,
J. Howes,
B. Irwin,
J. H. Wright,
G. W. Waters,
C. H. Miller,
A. F. Brunner,
T. A. Butman.
J. F. Cropsey,
Alex. Wust,
H. A. Loop,
T. A. Richards,
J. La Farge,
Mrs. Julia H. Beers,
W. E. Norton,
J. H. Dolphe,
H. Martin,
A. Carey Smith,
W. Morgan,
A. H. Wyant,
E. Parton,
G. Burling,
F. T. Vance,
Otto Sommers,
W. A. Hardenbrook,
J. J. Peoli,
D. M. Carter.
The above are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public, most of them being the latest and best representative works of the respective artists, and will be sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition day and evening, free, on and after Monday, 8th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS,
Elegant Clocks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings,
at No. 47 West 24th-st.,
The residence of JOSEPH HERZFELD, Esq.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire contents of the house, viz.: Superb rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, Buhl cabinets, centre and side tables, very rich pier and mantel glasses, damask and elegant lace curtains, superb Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood Steinway piano, elegant bronze clocks and statuettes, several very valuable oil paintings, elegant black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and armoire; the finest hair mattresses and bedding. Also, all the elegant bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, hall furniture, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.
The above can be seen on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by permit ONLY, which, with catalogues, can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE & FOULKE,
Office No. 111 Broadway.
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, at 12 o'clock, LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction that substantial and thoroughly well-built five-story and cellar brick store (and lot) No. 529 Washington-st., with a front on said street of 27 feet 2 inches by 77 feet in depth. This certainly is an opportunity rarely met with for investment, and for the purposes of storage or any business, whatever may be its nature, its thorough construction and desirable location render it unequaled. The two stores adjoining may be purchased if desired. This property will be held at private sale until the day above mentioned. For maps, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or of the auctioneers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Customhouse, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned to the 16th day of April, 1867, at the same hour and place.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, MOTT, GRAND AND EAST 41ST STS., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THOMAS NELSON, ESQ., REFEREE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 9,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
BOWERY—Premises No. 211.
MOTT-ST.—Premises No. 109.
GRAND-ST.—Premises No. 245.
EAST 41ST-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY IN PINE AND WEST STS., AND PIER ON NORTH RIVER, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF LEWIS A. DEPAU.—(By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benj. D. Stillman, Esq., Referee.)
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
PINE-ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 57.
WEST-ST.—Three-story brick store, No. 86.
PIER AND BULKHEAD—No. 12 North River, opposite any-st.
For maps apply to the auctioneers.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION of choice and valuable real estate at public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee, on the 9th day of April, 1867, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The five four-story brick houses and two lots known as Nos. 310 and 312 4th-st., near avenue C, and the three-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 143 Norfolk-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, NO. 84 CEDAR-st., will sell on MONDAY, April 8, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the modern-built, high-stoop, three-story brick house and lot No. 214 East 23d-st.; has all the modern improvements, sub-cellar, balcony, court-yard, &c.; has independent walls; house 25x44; lot 25x98.9.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, EIGHT-DAY, OUR patent, from $12 up; French-gilt and Marble Clocks from $10 up; Gold Hunting-Watches from $35 up; besides Gold Chains, Diamond and other Fine Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT!
THE GREAT LOCAL ROMANCE,
produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
and received by
THRONGED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
with the most extravagant
DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT,
entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in FIVE TABLEAUX.
Tableau first,
THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.
Tableau second.
UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT.
Tableau third.
TENEMENT-HOUSE, BAXTER-STREET.
Tableau fourth.
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!! THE FIRE!!!
with all its
EXCITING INCIDENTS,
and in which scene will be introduced
A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.
Tableau fifth.
THE HOME OF THE RICH.
The piece cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THE MUSEUM MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER.
THE SPACIOUS SALOONS FILLED
WITH OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,
RARE AND SINGULAR IN NATURE AND ART,
gathered from the
FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE,
on exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MADAME HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
MRS. JOHN SEFTON
respectfully announces that her
BENEFIT
will take place
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8,
when will be presented, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE UNEQUAL MATCH,
and the petite comedy of
SIMPSON AND CO.
Box book now open.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES at 2½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF SPIRITED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
First week of the Equestrian Scene,
DON JUAN DEL TONARIO.
First week of the Comic Ballet Pantomime,
THE CONSCRIPT.
EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER,
THE GIFTED RUNNELLS FAMILY,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
will appear in a
NOVEL, VARIED AND EXCITING
display of difficult and extraordinary acts of
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

IN BROOKLYN!
FOUR DAYS ONLY,
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
On the corner of DeKALB and FULTON AVS., with its ONE HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.
CROCHELL'S DEN OF WILD LIONS and
GRAND SENSATIONAL ACTS,
will exhibit in Brooklyn, giving two performances daily, ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
A Grand Procession this morning, with the novel scene of a LIVING LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin..........Manager
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Last week of the great burlesque,
BLACK CROOK,
which, notwithstanding the GREAT EXCITEMENT it is now creating, must be taken off the bills, to make room for the
HOST OF NOVELTIES
which have been in preparation for the past four weeks.
This week will be presented the LAST OPERA written by Signor Griffini, which will be presented in a GORGEOUS STYLE.
Christy, Boyce, Burbank, Hughes and Abbott every night.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. CLARK, in his BANJO SOLO.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 94 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Reduced rates of passage and freight.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 TONS BURDEN,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, April 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, CAPT. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and MOSES TAYLOR will make the next run, leaving New-York May 10.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 13.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, April 20.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow April 20.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. B. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, and all points West, North and East from the new and extensive wharf of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's Pier, No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
First night this season of Tom Taylor's comedy, the
THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
With beautiful scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, and superior distribution.

Grazebrook, Blacksmith and Landlord of the Horse Shoe Inn	Mr. G. F. Browne
Arncliff, the Suitor	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Boerhave Botcherby, Village Doctor	Mr. A. W. Young
Blenkinsop, Valet to Mr. Arncliff	Mr. Geo. Holland
Sir Sowerby Honeywood, the Gouty Man of Fashion	Mr. Norton
Tofts, Valet to Mrs. Montressor	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Ready	Mr. Ward
William	Mr. E. Cashie
Hester Grazebrook, the Blacksmith's Daughter	Miss Madeline Henriques
The Hon. Mrs. Montressor, the Belle of Fashion	Miss Fanny Morant
Bessy Hebblethwaite, a country Waiting Woman	Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Leach	Miss F. Greene
Lady Honeywood	Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Curlewis	Miss M. Scott

After which the petite comedy, entitled
SIMPSON & CO.

Mr. Peter Simpson	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Charles Bromley	Mr. Frederic Robinson
Foster	Mr. T. Graham
Parker	Mr. E. Cashie
Mrs. Peter Simpson	Miss Mary Gannon
Madame La Trappe	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Charles Bromley	Miss Clara Jennings
Mrs. Fitzallan	Miss Mary Barrett

HUNTED DOWN;
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
The great success which has attended every representation of this beautiful and interesting domestic drama BY DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., and the termination of the benefit season at this establishment, enables the management to announce it for TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, in conjunction with the excellent farce, entitled THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
The Managers, in view of the approaching termination of the season, and desirous of meeting the wishes of numerous friends, beg to announce for a few nights Day's celebrated drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
OR
JEALOUSY,
which will be produced with all its original COSTUMES, MUSIC, SCENERY EFFECTS, and POWERFUL CAST—Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her original character of KATE PEYTON.
Mr. D. H. HASKINS will make his first appearance here as GRIFFITH GAUNT.
Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and every MEMBER OF THEIR TALENTED COMPANY in the cast.
The THREE GREAT SPECIALTIES of the drama which caused such a sensation on its original production will be given:
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH;
the GREAT FAIR SCENE including the Rustic Sports, the Dance, the Sack Jumping, and the Pig Chase,
and
THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Fourth week of the highly successful engagement of the
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, April 8,
after the most elaborate preparation, will be presented Balfe & Cunnington's great spectacular opera,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
THE ENCHANTRESS.
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Elegantly mounted with New scenery by Hayes and Strong. BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, SUPERB DECORATIONS, and a superior cast of characters, embracing Messrs. CAMPBELL, CASTLE, SEGUIN, WYLIE, PEAKS, ARNOLD, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, THERESA WOOD, and the entire Company.
First representation of "The Opera Entire in New-York," with all the original music by Balfe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
LITTLE BOY BLUE
AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY,
OR, PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced in a style of
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.
NEW TRICKS,
NEW TRANSFORMATIONS,
New Scenery, Dresses, Properties and Effects.
Novel Machinery, Music, Singing and Dancing.
CLOWN..........G. L. FOX
PANTALOON..........C. K. FOX
Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.
Seats secured one week in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Second week of the brilliant engagement of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by
MR. JAMES W. COLLIER.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF FANCHON.
SATURDAY NEXT,
SECOND MITCHELL MATINEE.

HUNTED DOWN,
OR THE
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
now playing with immense success at
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
can be procured by managers and stars, together with other works of Dion Boucicault, by applying to
JOHN H. SELWYN,
Stage Director Wallack's Theatre, New-York.

THE COMPANY
and attaches of the late Winter Garden Theatre desire to return their sincere acknowledgments to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 4th inst., as also to Mr. Edwin Booth and William Stuart, Esq., the directors of the Academy of Music, and the donators, (Mrs. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. R. W. Weston,) who so promptly coöperated for their benefit.
Committee on behalf of the company.
WM. DAVIDGE,
J. G. HANLEY,
H. J. JACKSON.

WM. STUART, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR: Not knowing whether I shall be able to attend the benefit on Thursday evening, given to the artists and employes of the Winter Garden, I send you for them one hundred dollars, ($100,) which I beg you to accept. I sympathize deeply with you, and hope before long you will be manager of another theatre even more beautiful.
Sincerely yours,
HENRIETTA BENNETT.
No. 425 Fifth-av.

EDWIN BOOTH, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR: Perceiving the announcement of "Hamlet" at the Academy, for the benefit of the artists and employes of the Winter Garden Theatre, will you kindly hand to them the inclosed check for one hundred dollars, and believe me to be, yours very truly,
R. W. WESTON,
No. 11 West 21st-st.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE MAGICIAN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE WONDERFUL.
Miraculous Illusions of the most extraordinary character.
Every evening at 8; Saturday at 2.
Tickets 50c.; Reserved Seats $1. For sale at the Hall.
SATURDAY, April 20—LAST MATINEE.

EXHIBITION—FINE ARTS.
NO. 845 BROADWAY, NEAR 14TH-ST.
CONSTANT MAYERS'
LAST PAINTING,
"THE CONVALESCENT."
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

ELOCUTION.
Miss FLORENCE NOBLE will give instructions to a limited number of pupils in elocution and vocal culture. For further particulars apply to Miss NOBLE, at No. 264 East 10th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE freedmen, under the auspices of members of the Society of Friends, will be opened at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on the 8th of April, at 12 M., continuing the remainder of the week.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO, POSSESSING A FINE voice, and can read music at sight, wishes a position in a Protestant choir, after the 1st of May, in Brooklyn or New-York. Call or address Miss D., No. 338 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FAR AWAY—A NEW AND POPULAR SONG, composed by N. A. King, published by A. GOULD, dealer in books, stationery, sheet music, toys and fancy goods, with circulating library, 394 4th-av., New-York.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO, ACCUSTOMED to the Episcopal service, desire engagements in a Brooklyn Church after May 1. Address T. M. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS TENOR SINGER DESIRES an engagement in a church from May 1. Address H., Box No. 3,691 Post-office.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION on the piano, by an experienced teacher. Apply at No. 266 West 21st-st., near 8th-av. (Old No. 186.)

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GIRL ORPHAN ATTENDING school would like to get a home in a kind-hearted family, where she would be treated as one of the family; wishes to sew or teach young children, or make herself useful as a remuneration for board. Address M. F., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, will remain open day and evening, all Summer. Gentlemen can have private lessons in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. French, Spanish, German, &c., taught practically by conversational method.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18. Day, half-board and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at CHRISTERN, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies and misses; term commences on the first Monday in May. Principal can be seen at No. 23 Bond-st., on the 6th and 8th of April, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, having a thorough knowledge of the French language, would like to find a few pupils. Address G. P., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL WANTED FOR a boy 13 years old, a short distance from the City; a school where there are few pupils preferred. Address JOHN PORTER, No. 74 Amity-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, NOW LIVING with her parents, desires a place as instructress or lady's companion in an American family; was educated in one of the first institutions in Paris; has experience as a teacher, and can give excellent references. Address Mlle. AMORE, No. 107 West 12th-st.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF Harvard, experienced in teaching, would like to go to Europe with a family, or in charge of young gentlemen; best of City reference. Address J. T. B., No. 44 Irving-place.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

Staples of Exports—Export in Six Years—Balance of Gold in the Country—Probabilities of Future Export.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, March 21, 1867.

It seems impossible, by tariff, by gold Custom duties, by the lesson of prudence, or even by the severe punishments of commercial overthrows, to check the ruinous importation of unnecessary foreign merchandise. Hence commercial panics and convulsions must go on, not as in any way the result of the state of the currency, but as the inevitable result of over-trading. Hence, also, we must turn to our exports to see if we cannot somewhere find a balance to our foreign indebtedness. One thing is immensely in our favor, and which is really the only thing which enables us to counteract the pauper labor of Europe—this is, we are a country of fresh lands, and a nursery of new people. This gives us an increasing production, so great that the old countries cannot produce so fast.

Let us look, then, at our exports, especially those which are staple products, and for many years must remain unequaled. These are cotton, corn and gold. There are no more valuable products than these, and the world cannot compete with us in either of them. In cotton, Africa will at no distant period surpass us, but, for twenty years to come, we shall command the markets in cotton. To see what we are now doing in these products, I turned to the last monthly report of Mr. DELMAR, (Bureau of Treasury Statistics,) and was rather surprised to see how rapidly we are increasing our exports of the great staples. By the way, I see some complaints of Mr. DELMAR's statistics, upon which I want to make one remark. Statistics are a two-edged sword, and their value depends upon their being correctly translated. In a former letter I noticed the great blunder BUCKLE made by drawing inferences from statistics, which statistics do not sustain, because he did not understand the social phenomena presented by them. Now, I have been in the Treasury Department to get certain classes of statistics, and was startled by enormous errors, which I had to correct for myself. Now, Mr. DELMAR may sometimes be erroneous from not knowing that the *prima facie* returns of the Treasury officers are not always reliable. This (if it exists now) he will in time correct. In the meanwhile let him have time to make a system. The returns of exports and imports, I suppose, must be substantially correct, unless the myths, which have been creeping through the Custom-house, have got into those returns also. But I assume them to be correct, and look at the results to see what prospects there are of our keeping up the balance with Europe. The following is a brief table of our relative exports of these three staples for the last six years in currency value:

	Cotton.	Corn.	Gold.
In 1861	$34,051,483	$7,589,114	$23,799,870
In 1862	1,180,113	11,165,727	31,034,641
In 1863	6,652,405	11,605,976	55,993,562
In 1864	9,895,854	4,708,045	97,134,624
In 1865	6,836,400	5,177,885	66,685,706
In 1866	281,385,223	12,299,879	70,127,466

AGGREGATE.

In 1861	$65,440,467	In 1864	$111,733,523
In 1862	43,380,581	In 1865	78,672,991
In 1863	74,251,903	In 1866	363,812,568

Thus we find these staples making an export in 1866 of *three hundred and sixty millions of dollars*. We can hardly expect the value of the cotton crop to increase at all; for should the quantity be doubled—as it may be—the price will diminish in proportion. On comparing the gold export with the gold production, we find that the gold export is, as near as we can ascertain, about fifty millions *less* than the product. If this be true, we have gained that much in six years; and slow as this increase is, if it keeps on gold will, in a few years, be a drug. This is one great aid to specie payments. Mr. CISCO—whose letter was published in the TIMES recently—is the only man who has stated the correct principle on this subject. We are to reach specie payments, not by reducing the legal-tenders, (which is like the old practice of medicine—bleed and purge,) but by increasing the cash strength of the Government and the banks. Keep the gold in the country as far as possible, and keep gold and legal-tenders both on hand to meet liabilities. Our gold production is now over one hundred millions annually, and with the aid of cotton and corn, we shall keep an increasing quantity in the country, and if the Government does nothing will eventually bring legal-tenders to par. My great hope is that the Government will do nothing; for McCULLOCH cannot contract even slowly as long as the Government has such immense expenditure, and the less tinkering we have by Congress or the Secretary the better. The country is sound, healthy and prosperous, notwithstanding the clamors of Democratic charlatans, who want the rebels pacified and reconstructed. They will be reconstructed quite soon enough for any of us. WADE HAMPTON has gone to courting the negro, and the African question is solved. No more chivalry! No more negro inferiority! *Sauce qui peut* is the last cry of Marmion! What a comic picture in history will the Wade Hamptons, and the Vallindighams, and the Voorhees and Seymours make, as they bend the suppliant knee before Sambo the Great!

This, you see, is an aside. We come next to corn. The export is yet a small quantity compared with our immense production. The export of corn has encountered two great difficulties. First, it took much time for the people of England and Ireland to acquire any taste for it—to learn how to use it. But a greater difficulty is that corn is more than doubled in cost, by the freight from the corn-producing regions. The States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois produce 250,000,000 of bushels of corn, and, compared with other things, at a low cost; but by the time that corn gets to New-York the price has more than doubled. If the cost of corn from Illinois to New-York was not more than fifty per cent. of the price in Illinois, the quantity exported would be quadrupled and more. Now, it is very evident that, sooner or later, the freights will come down to that, for the competition of freight lines is increasing, and the need of food, both in New-York and Europe, is increasing. I think the export of Indian corn is destined to reach an immense amount, and that cotton, corn and gold, with the aid of a strong tariff, will enable us to meet the indebtedness which the extravagance of fashion and the recklessness of speculation are constantly imposing upon the country. Nothing is to be so much dreaded in this country as the luxury which sudden wealth is bringing on a republican people. To meet this I foresee a radicalism in the future not dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Sprague Purchase at Augusta, Me.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* anticipates that the purchase recently consummated in Augusta, Me., by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., cannot fail of making that city, in process of time, the great manufacturing centre of the State. The purchase includes the immense water power of the Kennebec Company, comprising some fifty acres of land on both sides of the river, with a cotton factory containing 10,000 spindles, with canals and locks, several saw mills, flour and grist mills, and other manufacturing establishments, boarding-houses, stores and other structures. This property is the same embodied in an act of incorporation granted by the Legislature two Winters ago to the "Cushnoc Manufacturing and Water Power Company," with a chartered capital of $2,000,000. The entire amount paid for it by the Sprague Company, after the writings were passed, was about $350,000. A contract with the railroad for transportation of freight for five years was also made; also an exchange of land. But this sale does not comprise the investments yet to be made by the Sprague company. Negotiations for the purchase of outside real estate adjacent to the property already purchased, and lying on both sides of the river, are going forward to a successful issue, and it is expected the deeds and transfers will soon be made. This property consists of land, about twenty-five dwelling-houses, about twenty stores and one hotel. The total area of land when purchased to be used by the Sprague Company in their proposed improvements will not fall short of 320 acres. The property purchased of the Water Power Company has been exempted from taxation on all improvements for ten years; while the outside property is to be taxed according to the Assessor's rates. The reports of the plans and purposes of the Messrs. SPRAGUE, which have been published, were unauthorized, but it is probable they will eventually make large improvements by the erection of cotton factories, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York Annual Conference of M. E. Church.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—FOURTH DAY.

The Conference met promptly at appointed time, 9 o'clock. Bishop JANES in the chair. Rev. ELBERT OSBORN conducted the opening religious exercises. The Secretary read previous day's journal, and it was approved.

Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, Chairman of Committee on Necessitous cases, reported the appropriations for this year's claimants; it was corrected and adopted.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of the Missouri Conference, represented a necessitous church at Jefferson City, and asked aid. He read a letter from Gov. FLETCHER, in which, among other things, he says: "The Northern Methodists are always on duty; I rely on them more than on my militia." He was granted a collection of $500. EDGAR BRETT, EDWARD F. DEWEY and J. DUBOIS, local preachers, were elected to Deacon's orders.

Rev. A. M. OSBON, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Newburgh District, represented the work on it the last year. Some things could be improved; there was much that was encouraging. The Sunday-school interests were advancing, and he hoped would continue to do so. The ministers had labored hard, and had met with success. The character of all the preachers on his district was examined and passed.

Rev. C. L. BROWN, Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, represented the condition and prospect of affairs among the charges of his district. He said: "No Bishops have trod our soil; many of the people have never seen one. The people are widely separated from each other in many parts of the district; the roads are rough, the snows have been deep, the mountains are high and healthy; come out in the light—we have a 'Sunrise' out there—and see us. For centenary purposes, we have raised $2,200 for connectional, and $30,000 for local objects. The missionary collections have increased, and all the interests, temporal and spiritual, of the district are in a healthy condition."

Rev. C. D. FOSS, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs, reported in part as follows:

The Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the good hand of God in so controling the conflicting elements at work in our country, and especially in so guiding the legislation of our National Congress as to prepare the way for the reconstruction of the Union on principles consonant with justice and promotive of the perpetuity and elevation of our free institutions.

2. That "with malice toward none and with charity for all," the people, and especially the Christian people, of the North, ought by all proper means to demonstrate the spirit of brotherly kindness toward the South; not forgetting that the lowly millions who have always loved the flag are preëminently entitled to sympathy and help, nor that justice is the only sure foundation for charity.

3. That the race which has evinced such meekness under protracted oppression and proscription and such heroism on the battle-field is entitled to all the immunities of manhood, and that pulpit and press, and every other agency for the molding of public opinion, should be earnestly employed to mitigate the unchristian and inhuman prejudice against that race.

4. That the educational and religious interests of the New South now emerging from the chaos of civil war, are among the highest interests of the whole country; and that we, therefore, cordially approve of the missionary, church extension, and freedmen's aid societies of our church.

5. That we specially commend to the favorable notice of our people the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its agent, Rev. GEORGE HUGHES, who is charged with the supervision of its interests in this vicinity.

6. That we organize a Conference Freedmen's Aid Society, auxiliary to the present society.

7. That we recommend to all our churches to take collections for the society during the month of May, or as soon thereafter as may be found practicable.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society: C. C. NORTH, President; S. Fitch, Vice-President; D. Buck, Secretary; D. L. Ross, Treasurer; S. D. Brown, J. Miley, R. Ackerly, L. W. Walsworth, J. Millard, T. F. Hildreth and A. McLain, Managers.

Rev. A. BRUNDAGE received a supernumerary relation at his own request, because of failing health.

Brother ARMSTRONG, of the Wesleyan Conference in Canada; Rev. Mr. KEYES, of Baptist Church, Elmira; Brother CHALKER, of New-Jersey Conference, and Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. A. H. FERGUSON, Presiding Elder of the Rhinebeck District, represented the same. There had been, he said, protracted meetings held in 23 charges, resulting in the conversion of upwards of 750 persons. The snows had impeded travel somewhat, but he had succeeded in attending to all his appointments. Ten churches had been improved. One new church had been erected, and at least $40,000 had been raised for centenary purposes. Pastoral labor had been attended to by the preachers more faithfully than usual. I take my leave of the District with thanksgiving to God for his goodness, with many and hearty thanks to my brethren for their affectionate regards and effectual coöperation. Among the pleasant memories of the past, will be my four years' ministry in this District.

Rev. FRANCIS W. WHEELER, appointed a Missionary to India, and ALBERT S. TODD, appointed a Missionary to China, were admitted as members of the Conference, and under the provision of the discipline in such cases were elected to Deacons' and Elders' orders.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction, by Rev. REUBEN F. REYNOLDS, of Black River Conference.

An Interesting Case of Libel—A Theatrical Manager versus The New-York Clipper.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. L. FOX, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he subscribed to an affidavit, in which he prefers a charge of libel against Mr. FRANK QUEEN, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Clipper*.

The libel complained of, as set forth in the affidavit, was printed in the *Clipper* of the 30th of March, and is as follows:

"HIGH LIFE IN THEATRICAL CIRCLES."—It is so seldom that anything in the way of a spicy affair leaks out from the immediate private circle, that when we do hear of it, we feel bound to give it ventilation. An affair has just come to light that promises to make sharp work for the eyes of all parties before they get through with it. There are three individuals interested in this little dramatic episode and as a matter of course, a lady is one of them. A celebrated manager who (meaning deponent,) has gained considerable notoriety as a low comedian, a not very prepossessing actress, who has been doing leading business, and a leading young actor, are the culprits. Now the aforesaid manager, be it known, is a married man, with as nice a wife as ever lived, but, poor thing, she has been discarded by her unfaithful liege lord, who for a number of years has been basking in the smiles of the aforesaid actress, living in all the luxury that money could produce, keeping a pair of dashing horses and while they, side by side, have been enjoying the breezes of Central Park, the poor heart-broken and deserted wife has been eking out an existence in an apology for a house. We are told that the wife has not been actually driven to want, but her condition has not been much better. While the male victim in the case has been managing the theatre his "lady" has been engaged at the establishment in a leading position and drawing a weekly salary, which she was smart enough to safely deposit in the bank. All this time she had every debt incurred by her for hoop-skirts, "peck," and the general household affairs presented to the aforesaid manager, who immediately liquidated. A few months ago business called the manager to a neighboring city, and during his absence the "lady" who was left behind cast her affections upon another man engaged in the same establishment, and who is also in possession of a young wife. It is said that when the aforesaid "lady" casts one of her eyes on a man he is gone, no matter whether he possesses a *whally* or blue eye, and she is said to be as slippery as a *herring*, and so quick that a *fox* cannot keep up with her."

A warrant was accordingly issued, based upon the above sworn complaint, and placed in the hands of one of the Court officers for execution, but up to the hour of adjournment no return had been made.

The Carland Homicide—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

A full report of the circumstances attending the wounding of STEPHEN S. CARLAND, on Saturday night last, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, appeared in Friday's TIMES. On that day we published the proceedings of Coroner WILDEY in the course of his *ante mortem* examination of the wounded man, which resulted in the prisoner, ANTHONY MAHN, being held responsible for such wounding, and he was so committed. On Thursday night young CARLAND died at his father's residence, No. 211 Lewis-street, and an inquest was held in the case yesterday by Coroner WILDEY.

Hugh J. Garland, a brother of deceased, was examined, and testified that he was present at the affray and saw the fatal wound inflicted; the witness, deceased and several others were standing in Hester-street, near the corner of Elizabeth, and Mahn stood near by, talking to a female; deceased wished to go home, remarking that "standing there was worse than cat-fighting;" Mahn heard the remark and rudely inquired if the speaker alluded to him; he was informed that no one was talking to him or of him, but the prisoner did not appear satisfied, for he said "he could lick any one in the party;" no one made any answer to this announcement, so Mahn fumbled under his coat, and, running at the deceased, exclaimed, "and you are one of them," and struck Carland twice in the face; the latter retreated to the middle of the street and did not offer any resistance; Mahn followed him and stabbed him in the left side; no one was near them at the time.

Five or six other witnesses were introduced, but their evidence was simply of a corroborative character.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., testified to having made the *post mortem* examination of the remains of deceased, and found a punctured wound in the left side of the abdomen, in its lower part; on opening into that cavity he had traced the course of the wound through its walls, and found that [illegible] the smaller intestines; the instrument had [illegible] [illegible] The Jury found a verdict [illegible] the prisoner, MAHN [illegible] trial on the charge of murder. He is a native of New-York and 25 years of age. The Police state that he has frequently been arrested [illegible]. A sharp oyster-knife was found on his person when arrested.

Book Trade Sale.

The sale was well attended yesterday, being the fifth day. The first invoice offered was that of HENRY G. BOHN, of London, which comprised a very large assortment of standard works, such as Walpole's Letters and Anecdotes, Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, the British Essayists, Catlin's Manners and Customs of the Indians, Hogarth's Works, Kingsboro's Mexican Antiquities, &c. They brought fair average prices, but some of the more expensive illustrated books went at very low figures. Stephenson's Medical Zoölogy sold for $4 13½; Swainson's Zoölogical Illustrations for $8 per volume; Swainson's Conchology, $11 50; Thier's History of the French Revolution, cloth binding, $1 75; Wild's English Cathedrals, $15; Williams' Views in Greece, $16 per volume; the same book on India paper, $30; Wood's Conchology, $10 50; Wood's Antiquities of Palmyra, $17 50; Woodville's Medical Botany, $5 per volume; one set of Audubon's Bird's, turkey antique, $15 per volume; The next invoice was that of CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, of London, who offered a small assortment of standard works, enriched by DORE's illustrations. The Holy Bible, in parts, sold for 50 cents per part; Dante for $17 in cloth, and for $28 in full morocco; Munchausen for $6 50; Croquemitaine, $5 75; Don Quixote, cloth, $10; morocco, $19 50; Paradise Lost, $23 in cloth, and $40 in morocco; Tennyson's Elaine, $7 25; Wandering Jew, $5. All the above are illustrated by DORE. CASSELL's Family Bible, with 900 wood-cuts, brought from $8 75 to $15 50, according to binding.

The invoices of J. R. Wood, Ward, Lock & Tyler, Cameron & Ferguson, S. F. Adams, Richard Worthington, of Montreal, and Thurston & Co., followed. The sale wound up with some second-class steel plate engravings and stationery of various kinds.

On Monday a large lot of picture-frames will be offered, which will conclude the sale.

Kings County Politics.

The different Assembly Conventions for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention were held last night, with the following result:

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Richard Huntley, Nineteenth Ward; Jacob Worth, Sixteenth; Andrew B. Hodges, Nineteenth.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

John Broach, Thirteenth Ward; Watson Sanford, Thirteenth; Milton Holmes, Fourteenth.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A. M. Bliss, Seventeenth Ward; C. W. Goddard, Eighteenth, and Jesse F. Madden, Fifteenth.

The utmost harmony of action prevailed in the Conventions, and no interest was manifested by outsiders.

Emigration.

The following table shows the number of passengers brought by sailing and steam vessels, and the comparative mortality and births on the voyage, for March, 1867:

PORT OF SAILING.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
	STEAMSHIPS.				
Antwerp					
Bremen	5	181	2338	4	1
Glasgow	2	25	812		1
Havre	2	71			
Hamburg	2	119	965		
London via Havre	3	106	1475		
London					
Liverpool	20	378	7627	3	2
Rotterdam					
Total	35	882	13217	7	9
Up to 1st March	54	1677	9596	4	6
Total	89	2559	22813	11	15
	SAILING VESSELS.				
Antwerp	3	2	145	2	2
Bremen	2	6	92	3	
Glasgow					
Havre	2	1	261		2
Hamburg					
London via Havre					
London	5	7	128		
Liverpool	4	1	248		
Rotterdam	3	7	70		
Total	19	24	954	5	4
Up to 1st March	33	43	3757	14	42
Total	52	67	4711	19	46

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBING A MESSENGER.

On Wednesday last, HERMAN OMAN, errand boy for GUSTAVUS H. STEIHL of No. 45 Lispenard-street, was sent to No. 298 Broadway for two pieces of cloth, which he obtained and was returning when JOHN PLUNKETT assaulted him, took possession of the cloth and then ran off with the same. Nothing more was heard of the thief until yesterday morning, when the boy accidentally met him and caused his arrest by Officer ROBB, of the Sixth Precinct. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

END OF THE NASSAU-STREET BURGLARY CASE.

Mention was made a day or two since of the arrest of JULIUS and DAVID MOSELY on a charge of being concerned in the burglary of 2,100 gold-plated chains from the safe of Messrs. COHN & FRIEDL, No. 102 Nassau-street. An examination in the case was had yesterday, when the two brothers proved that they kept a jewelry store at No. 79 Division-street, and that they purchased the goods alleged to have been stolen in good faith, advancing thereon the sum of $75, and agreed to pay a further sum at a future time. On learning that the property had been stolen they notified the firm of their possession, offering to restore the chains on receipt of the money advanced by them. On this evidence the magistrate discharged the accused from custody on the ground that the testimony did not criminate them. JACOB MARXSON, who was also arrested in connection with the burglary, was likewise discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A MONTREAL THIEF.

Mrs. LOUISA BIRD, a resident of Montreal, C. W., yesterday appeared before Justice DODGE, where she made oath that on the morning of the 2d inst. a young woman, named ANNIE ST. CLAIR, came to her house, at No. 9 St. Charles' Burrowe, Montreal, and engaged board with her, taking a suite of rooms on the second floor, for which she agreed to pay handsomely. When the bell rang for dinner the new comer did not answer the call, nor was she to be found anywhere in the house. Having occasion to go to her own bed-room shortly afterward the landlady discovered that two silk dresses, a velvet cloak, set of furs, two gold watches, a gold chain, and other articles of jewelry, the whole worth about $700, had been stolen from her bureau drawer. Suspecting ANNIE, and thinking it very likely that she had fled to the States, Mrs. BIRD at once telegraphed to a gentleman friend, named G. B. HUSSON, who dwells at No. 27 West Houston-street, detailing the circumstance of the theft, and giving a description of the fugitive. Mr. HUSSON at once procured the assistance of a Police officer, and then went to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company in Twenty-ninth street, where they arrived just in time to meet a train, among the passengers of which a woman answering to the description in possession of the detective was discovered. She was immediately arrested, and with her baggage conveyed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. Upon searching her trunks nearly all the stolen property was found therein. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice DODGE, where she admitted her guilt, but said that the parties had betrayed her—they having promised not to prosecute her if she would give up the things. Mr. BIRD having been notified of the arrest, came on to this City yesterday and entered a complaint against her fair boarder who was committed for examination.

BURGLARY BY DAYLIGHT.

On Friday evening at about 7 o'clock, while Mr. BEARDSLEY and family, of No. 217 West Twenty-first-street, were at tea, some one entered the front hall door by means of a pass-key, and went into the back parlor from which they stole a quantity of jewelry valued at $65, with which they escaped. The operation was performed so quickly, and with so little noise, that the folks in the room beneath were not aware of the burglary until a neighbor, named McDOWELL, rang the door-bell, and asked the person who answered the summons if a young man, whom he had by the collar, belonged in Mr. BEARDSLEY's house, adding that he saw him hurrying away from the dwelling, and, fearing that there was something wrong, he pursued him and brought him back. An investigation developed the fact of the larceny having been committed. The accused, who gave his name as GEORGE THOMPSON, was held for trial, without bail, by the magistrate.

AN EXCHANGE WITHOUT PROFIT.

A man named RICHARD RIKER was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of Mr. GEORGE STRANAHAN, broker, of No. 21 South-st., who alleges that the prisoner came to his office on the 17th day of October last, and induced the complainant to exchange checks with him for $400, as he was short of funds. Mr. STRANAHAN accordingly gave him a check for that amount, in lieu of which he received RIKER's check for an equal sum, with the agreement that the latter was to be retained for two days. At the expiration of this time Mr. STRANAHAN presented RIKER's check to the paying teller of the bank upon which it was drawn, when he was informed that there were "no funds." After a lapse of nearly six months the broker brings the charge of false pretences against the borrower, whom he swears, to the best of his knowledge and belief, intended to swindle him by the transaction. The accused was held for examination.

STEALING A CANAL BOAT.

On Tuesday evening, last week, JOHN HENRY, of No. 148 Leroy-street, captain of the canal-boat *Phebe Ann*, left his boat secured to a dock in the Hackensack River, and [illegible] [illegible] Patrick Doyle [illegible] was arrested and taken to Court. The Magistrate held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Officer COMB, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named TIMOTHY HOGAN, whom he accused of driving an old, maimed and diseased horse through the street. The animal was scarcely able to stand upon its feet, and was bleeding profusely from an ulcer upon the left leg. HOGAN was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The Board of Health, in their report of vital statistics for the week ending March 30, published a comparison of the weather for March, 1866, with that of March, 1867, in which the mean temperature is given for those months as observed at the Eastern Dispensary. An abstract of the weather, &c., at Washington Heights, about ten miles northwest of the Dispensary, for the same months, varies some from the one published. Dr. LOINES gives the mean temperature for March, 1866, as one degree higher than in 1867. At Washington Heights it was four and a quarter degrees higher. Dr. LOINES gives the mean of the barometer as five thousandths of an inch lower in 1866, and at Washington Heights it was sixty-nine thousandths higher. Dr. LOINES gives the humidity of the atmosphere for the two months as the same. At the Heights it was four and three-quarters degrees greater in 1867 than in 1866. The quantity of water from rain and melted snow was nearly twice as much at both places in 1867 as it was in 1866. These anomalies are curious, and may be instructive to the votaries of science.

IN MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The German Radical Republican Central Committee intend to observe the second anniversary of the death of the martyr President on the 15th inst., by imposing ceremonies, to be held in the Great Hall of Cooper Institute. The solemnities will be of a novel and attractive character, and quite different from the common proceedings of political mass meetings. A grand oratorio of sacred, vocal and instrumental music will form a prominent feature of the exercises; and a few orations, by some of the most eminent English and German speakers, will appropriately fill the pauses. The musical part of the programme will be under the direction of C. ANSCHUTZ, Esq., and will be executed by the Arion Society and by the Ladies' Choir of the Anschutz Institute. The Committee of Arrangements are busy perfecting their plans, and the programme will be published in full in the daily papers.

CONCERT AND LECTURE.—Quite a large audience gathered at Irving Hall last evening, on the announcement that a first-class concert would be given followed by a lecture by Prof. BASSETTI, on Italian Opera. In the concert Signor MAZZOLENI gave with great effect a Venetian song composed expressly for him. M. ALBANO, harpist, Miss INA HARVEY, *debutante*, and Signors BIASOLI, PAOLICCHI and A. BARILI, also appeared during the evening. Prof. BASSETTI then gave a lecture on the opera and its origin. He combatted the idea that the stage had an immoral tendency, and showed that it had been the means of disseminating knowledge. The lecturer narrated some amusing anecdotes of PAGANINI, PASTA, GRISI, FOREST, RACHEL, and other great artists, and kept his audience interested for upward of an hour.

THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM.—A large sum is now in the hands of the Masonic Fraternity of New-York, with which they propose to erect a large hall for the use of the brotherhood, and somewhere in the interior of this State not yet decided upon, a home for the widows and orphans of deceased Masons. The Trustees of this fund purchased some time since, the old church at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets as a site for this hall, for which they paid $125,000. It is said that since this purchase this site has been disapproved of and is now for sale at $180,000. $150,000, it is said, have been offered and refused. In addition to the amount thus invested there are still $160,000 in the hands of the Trustees, beside other large sums in the hands of various Lodges for the same specific purpose.

DESCENT UPON A FARO BANK.—At 10 o'clock last night Capt. GARLAND, Sergt. ROBBINS and Officers CAMPBELL, HODGE and BRADY made a descent on the well-known gambling-house located on the second floor of No. 636 Broadway, where they arrested seven persons who were engaged in playing faro. The following are the names of the prisoners: John Henry, aged 30, dealer; Edward Southgate, 26, bartender; Jacob Lawson, 45, no occupation; George Rodge, 47, mason; Henry Smith, 36, clerk; Jacob Brown, 30, clerk; John Bracket, 23, farmer. The Police also secured three tables, two lay-outs, one cue-box, two cases of playing-cards, one silver deal-box, and a large quantity of beautifully gotten up checks.

A STREET ROW.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening an altercation occurred in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, between Samuel F. Perry, Daniel S. Richie, Thomas W. Oliver and Charles Spencer, *alias* A. Brainard, when RITCHIE drew a revolver and fired two shots at PERRY, one of the bullets taking effect in PERRY's left side, causing a slight flesh wound. The Twenty-second Precinct Police arrested all four of the belligerents, and they were locked up for examination. RITCHIE claimed that PERRY had made an attempt to rob him.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Third Ward Police arrested MATHEW FLOOD, driver of truck No. 2,099, for reckless driving, he having caused a boy named WM. MERRITT to be thrown from an express wagon. Young MERRITT sustained severe injuries on the head and body, and he was removed to his parents' residence, No. 286 South Third-street, Williamsburgh, by his employer. The driver will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING to-day.

STRIKES.—At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union on Friday, it was stated that 450 carpenters out of 950 on strike had received the advance. In Brooklyn, it was said, the strike had been entirely successful. Yesterday there was a strike among the coal-heavers in the employment of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Hoboken. In Jamaica, L. I., the masons, it is said, have struck for $4 50 per day.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer GEORGE BALLARD, of the Sixth Precinct, was passing No. 61 Mulberry-street, he was assaulted by some unknown person, who knocked him down with a club. Officer BALLARD was taken to the New-York Hospital, but it was ascertained that he had not suffered any serious injury. His assailant escaped arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the remains of LOUIS FLEMLING, a native of Germany, nearly seventy years of age, who was run over at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street, on Thursday, by a loaded truck, driven by MATTHIAS SLOAN. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the driver was exonerated from blame.

THE HUMORS OF THE LAW.—A lecture will be delivered at the Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday evening, April 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, by WM. H. INGERSOLL, Esq. Subject: "The Humors of the Law." The public are invited.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At 11 o'clock on Friday night JOHN FERGUSON, thirty-seven years of age, walked into the Fulton Ferry slip while intoxicated. He was rescued from drowning by Officers FARRELL and NICKLE, of the Second Precinct, after considerable exertion on their part.

LAUNCH OF THE CLEOPATRA.—This splendid ship was launched yesterday at Brooklyn. She was built by THOMAS STACK for ARTHUR LEARY. She is nearly 1,500 tons, built entirely of white oak, and is intended for the East India trade.

PERSONAL.—Miss FLORENCE NOBLE, the young lady who read with much popular satisfaction a few evenings since, and appeared subsequently with success at the New-York Theatre, announces her intention to teach elocution at her residence.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Police report that counterfeit tens on the National Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y., are in active circulation in this City. These counterfeits are understood to be fair specimens of National Bank bills.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY NEAR HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—The Deputy United States Collector at Hempstead, L. I., on the 4th of last January, pounced upon and unearthed a fraud on the Goverment, in the shape of an illicit whisky distillery, at Valley Stream, near Hempstead, Queens County. There were no owners forthcoming at the time of the seizure, and the establishment was sold shortly after by the Government. Two men named WILLIAM GILCHRIST and TERRENCE O'BRIEN were arrested on Friday, and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, on the charge of being the proprietors of the illicit establishment. Witnesses were examined on behalf of the Government, and an adjournment of the case made to the 11th inst.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.—The following-named gentlemen were elected last evening as delegates to the Syracuse Convention from the Assembly Districts named: First—David Inslee, Henry R. Pierson and T. W. Cashow. Second—H. N. Holt, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford and E. L. Sanderson. Third—John Winslow, James Johnson and Lewis Birdseye. Fourth—R. H. Chittenden, J. H. Van Brunt and A. B. Richardson. Fifth—James R. Allaben, T. R. Shearman and Benjamin F. Tracey. Ninth—Julian Allen, Henry V. Vandervere and J. L. Guischard.

STREET CASUALTY.—ALBERT MEYER, eleven years of age, whose parents reside at No. 134 Fifth-street, Eastern District, was, last evening, run over, and badly injured, in Grand-street, by a horse and wagon driven by DANIEL STOLL, of No. 196 Graham-avenue. The injured boy was taken to a drug-store, and had his wounds dressed; but STOLL refused to pay the druggist for his trouble. He was then arrested on a charge of furious driving [illegible] [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—The wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: [illegible] RICHARD MARSHALL, JOHN [illegible], PETER KELLY and LOUIS A. [illegible], all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of JAMES BLAKE, alias WM. HART, THEOBALD MORGAN, JOHN MIDDLETON, CLARENCE E. ALLEN, THOMAS FREDERICKS, JOHN O'LEARY, MARY ANN WARING, JOHN DOUGLAS and M. PRIESTLEY.

EASTERN DISTRICT BURGLARS AND THEIR DOINGS.—The Police of the Eastern District yesterday morning arrested JAMES McCUE, 17 years of age; JAMES KIRWIN, 18; and THOMAS MAGHER, 18, charged with entering and robbing the grocery store of J. H. DETRICH, North Second and Eighth streets, E. D., on the morning previous. They were locked up to await examination before Justice WALSH. The residence of FREDERICK NIEBUHR, No. 233 Grand-street, was entered early on Saturday morning and robbed of a quantity of silver plate.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MEETING IN REFERENCE TO THE HUDSON CITY POST-OFFICE.—The citizens of Hudson City, irrespective of party, met last evening, at Newkirk's Hall, Hudson City, to express their views in reference to the Postmastership of said city. The meeting was very largely attended. FREDERICK T. ASCHMAN was elected Chairman, and ALBERT METZ was chosen Secretary. Mr. SAWYER made a speech, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the present incumbent, THOMAS ALDRIDGE, Esq., after which a committee was appointed, who subsequently presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The appointment of a Postmaster of the City of Hudson is now under consideration at Washington, and THOS. ALDRIDGE, Esq., the present incumbent, has been nominated by the President of the United States for said office; and,

Whereas, We are desirous of expressing our approval of the superior management hitherto of said office by the said THOMAS ALDRIDGE, and our appreciation of him as an officer and citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially endorse said nomination and most respectfully and confidently recommend his confirmation by the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That we are gratified to acknowledge the business capacity, personal integrity and marked pride exhibited in the management of the office during his administration.

Resolved, That the present location of the Post-office meets the wants of the business portion of the community and is eminently adapted to their convenience, and that a change of locality, possibly occurring in the event of the removal of the present incumbent, would be highly detrimental to the interests of our citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be referred to our Senators and to the Members of the House of Representatives for this Congressional District.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AT HOBOKEN—A RIOT PREVENTED.—About fifty laborers employed at the coal dock of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, in Hoboken, struck for an advance of wages on Friday. Yesterday morning other men were procured to fill their places, but the strikers induced them to go away again. The Company, fearing difficulty, applied to Sheriff MERSELES for protection, and half a dozen constables, together with Major MOUNT, under-sheriff, responded to the call. Yesterday afternoon a gang of about twenty Germans from New-York were set to work on the elevated railway unloading coal. The men on a strike gathered around, and between 3 and 4 o'clock made a demonstration. Two or three of them gained the top of the trestle-work by climbing up the heaps of coal, but were ejected by the officers, at whom two or three pieces of coal was hurled. Matters were assuming quite a serious aspect, when Capt. DONAVAN, of the Hoboken Police, with a squad of men came to the aid of the Sheriff's men. Some of the strikers were very insolent to the officers, and, as a consequence, three of the ringleaders were arrested and locked up, and the rest were dispersed. At 6 P. M. the Germans were escorted to the ferry on their way to New-York, which removed all apprehension of further difficulty for the day.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER—ROBBERY IN THE PRESENCE OF DETECTIVES.—Detectives BECKER and HAGGERTY, of Newark, arrived in Hoboken about 7 o'clock last evening from Albany, having in charge a young man named MICHAEL GEORGE, whom they had arrested on a charge of swindling G. BLAKELY & Co, of No. 233 Church-street, Philadelphia, out of a number of bales of cotton waste, valued at about $600, of which the officers recovered about $250 worth, a portion in Williamsburg. Upon arriving in Hoboken, the officers and prisoner entered the Hoboken Hotel to get some drinks. The prisoner having a fine new overcoat on his arm, laid it on the bar, and the three stood for several minutes in conversation. When they were ready to go they were greatly surprised on discovering that some clever thief had stolen the overcoat and decamped. The officers admitted that it was a good thing, and were it not that they intended to go on to Philadelphia last night they would have stopped and tried to work up the case.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—Two dwelling-houses and a carpenter-shop in Quarry-street, Newark, were consumed by fire on Thursday evening. They were owned by CHRISTIAN WEBER, whose loss on the buildings was $1,900, upon which there is an insurance of $1,400. His loss on tools and furniture was over $500, insured for $400. One of the dwellings was occupied by LEWIS MEYER and a Mr. KLINE, whose loss on furniture was about $150 each. The fire is said to have been caused by sparks from a coal-burning locomotive of the Morris and Essex Road. Two weeks since, two barns on Railroad-avenue were burned down and two other buildings badly damaged from the same cause.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—At Dorchester, Cumberland County, on Wednesday last, a little daughter, 4 years old, of Capt. HENDERSON, was burned to death by having her clothing take fire from a fire that had been kindled in the garden for the purpose of burning up the rubbish....The City government of Rahway, for the year ending March 22, 1867, cost $110,606 02, and has a balance in the treasury of $9,288 74....The authorities of Newark have changed the name of South Park to that of Lincoln Park....JOHN P. JACKSON has been elected to the City Council of the city of Newark to succeed Mr. TITSWORTH.

DANGERS OF COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—At the meeting of the Common Council, of Newark, on Friday night, a numerously signed petition of residents along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad through Newark, was presented and read, urging some action on the part of the Council as to the use of coal-burning locomotives by that Company, the sparks from which, the petitioners alleged, were a constant source of danger to frame dwellings adjacent to the road. A resolution was subsequently adopted appointing a special committee to investigate the matter.

ROBBERY OF SILVER WARE.—Mrs. BONNEVILLE, residing at No. 161 Bloomfield-street, Newark, advertised for a servant girl, and on Friday a young woman applied for and obtained the situation. Yesterday morning Mrs. BONNEVILLE went down and found the front door open, the silver spoons, napkin rings and other silver ware, in all worth $150, missing, and the new help nowhere to be found.

JERSEY CITY REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Republican City Convention met last evening at Cooper Hall. Mr. JAMES GOPSILL, who had declined the nomination for Mayor on the previous evening, having reconsidered the matter, was unanimously nominated for that position.

HOBOKEN REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Hoboken City Convention met last evening and nominated Mr. LAFAYETTE TOMPKINS for Mayor. Maj. MOUNT having declined to be a candidate for City Clerk, no further nomination was made.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, a jeweler named CHARLES GABBATZ, employed at the manufactory of RICHARDSON & Co., in Newark, fell upon the floor while at his work and died almost instantly.

HUDSON CITY MAYORALTY NOMINATIONS.—Last night GARRET VAN KEYPEN was renominated for Mayor of Hudson City, and JOHN HEADDEN for the same office by the Citizens' Reform Party.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Democracy of Hoboken met at Baumer's Hotel last evening and ratified the City ticket nominated by the delegates to the City Convention.

SUNDAY.—The liquor-dealers of Hoboken will have forty special officers on duty to-day, with a view of preserving order.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR is active. The sales are 2,700 bbls. at $12 75 for No. 1 Spring; $14@14 25 for Red Winter; $15 25 for White, and $16 for double extra. RYE FLOUR, $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $5. The WHEAT market is better. The sales are 7,000 bushels choice White Canada to arrive at $3; Canada Club is held at $2 90, an advance of 10c. over yesterday's prices. CORN is quiet at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS are dull; sales of 700 bushels Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. SHORTS are selling at $26@$27. SHIPSTUFFS at $30@$34. MIDDLINGS at $36@$37 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 6.

PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 16c.; Refined, in bond, 25c.@26½c. CLOVER SEED—An advancing tendency; Prime, $12. FLAX SEED, $3 05. FLOUR firm, with a large home demand for Extras; sales of Superfine at $9@$9 50. WHEAT scarce; Pennsylvania Red, $3@$3 25; California Red, $3 25@$3 30; RYE active; sales of Western at $1 50; Pennsylvania at $1 52. CORN advancing; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 17. OATS advanced to 73c. COTTON dull. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY—Sales of Contraband at $1 20@$1 25.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands 27c. COFFEE firm and unchanged for Rio. SUGAR steady; choice to good Refining 10c.@10½c. CLOVER SEED $12@$13. FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales of Pennsylvania Red at $3 30@$3 35; Maryland Red, $3 50@$3 55. CORN active; sales of White and Yellow at $1 15; mixed Western $1 10@$1 12. OATS 69c.@72c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY nominal; no sales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 6.

[illegible] Pennsylvania 5-20s, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 28¾; Reading Railroad 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad 56¼. Gold 133¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 6—[illegible] J. M. Durand, Mrs. Durand, Miss Fanny Durand, Chas. Durand, D. Durand, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Ward, New-York; Wm. A. Ridgeway, Columbus, Ohio; J. A. Humphrey, William A. Humphrey, New-York; Alphonse Miltenberger, Mrs. Miltenberger, child and servant, Geo. Miltenberger, Miss C. Miltenberger, New-Orleans, La.; Henry Morgan, New-York; Edward Begouan, Mrs. Begouan, Mobile; Horace Brooks, New-York; Wallace Shillito, Mrs. Shillito and servant, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward C. Chapin, New-York; Jacob Lutz, Mrs. Lutz, Philadelphia, Penn.; John B. Viriolet, Mrs. Viriolet and child, New-York; José Corominas, Mrs. Corominas, Havana; John W. Whitfield, New-York; H. M. Stoddard, Savannah, Ga.; N. Clemente, New-York; Mr. de Bustique, Mrs. de Bustique and child, Madrid, Spain; Henry Neuschler, New-York; Paul Ramsen, Imperial Army, Mexico; Charles H. Schwab, New-York; M. F. Molina, Cuba; Prof. Pierre Carme, New-York; Charles Hitz, New-Orleans; Mortimer August, Houston, Texas; Geo. S. Partridge, New-York; Septienne de Beisteque, Mme. de Beisteque and daughter, Havana, Cuba; G. A. Girard, New-York; Capt. Pierron, of Maximilian's Cabinet, Mexico; Dr. C. H. Haeseler, Hotchville, Penn.; Henry Protet, New-York; Mr. Babin and child, Matamoras, Mexico; J. Leovis, New-Orleans; J. R. Koetzlin, New-York; Miss De Estrada, Miss G. De Estrada, Madrid, Spain; Henry Moore, Leon Moore, Mrs. Mary Moore, child and servant, New-York; A. L. Globinsky, C. M. Globinsky, Montreal, C. W.; A. Battier, New-York; Fred. Avegno, New-Orleans; Samuel Prink, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Gaillardou, New-York; Mr. A. Mast, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Welch, New-York; Mr. Felix Leistre, Victoria, Vancouvers Island; Charles Egermann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Marie V. Boucher, Miss M. E. Nardin, Paris, France; L. Luce, New-York; Augustin Drouhet, New-Orleans; Jules Vaillant, San Francisco, Cal.; Abbe Aristide Picard, Vera Cruz, Mex.; P. Farrilhon, N. Y.; L. Guilbaux, New-Orleans; A. S. Sicre de Breilh, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Juif, N. Y.; Frank Ducom, New-Orleans; Henry Bernheim, Vera Cruz; Peter Carillon, N. Y.; Mrs. Victoria Dubois, Paris; Frank Monge, San Francisco, Cal.; Baptiste Fourest, New-Orleans; Mr. Bernard, Matamoras, Mexico; Alexander J. Charles, New-York; Isidore Eugene Bressé, Paris; E. Pony, New-Orleans; Charles Levi, Vera Cruz; Mr. Bouvy, New-York; Miss Celestine Monorie, Paris, France; Louis E. Forney, New-York; Mr. Delouche, Imperial Army, Mexico; John B. Battais, New-York.

APRIL 6—*In steamship Atlantic, for Bremen.*—John Claflin New-York; Chr. Magnus and lady, Iowa; Capt. J. T. Hitz, England; Henry M. Balcer, New-York; Peter Becker, Manhattanville; Robert Ebich, St. Louis; J. M. Enrique, J. de la Torre, Havana; Sam. Burnet, England; H. Blumenberg, Cincinnati; H. Bruns, California; John Moulds and family, Ohio; Carl Heyne, New-York; W. Stone, Francis Kehry and family, California; F. W. A. Schriefer and family, New-York; Miss Catharine Siebert, New-York; Gerhard Ahlers, H. Schutte and Mr. Schulten, Cincinnati; Mrs. Barbara Hauser and son, Mrs. B. Nunhausen, Meadville, Penn.; Wm. Klages, Miss A. Becker, Miss Marg. Saeny, Henry Gegrens, Pittsburgh; F. Schultz, New-Jersey; Mr. Adler, Brooklyn; J. Plesh and lady, New-York; Jacob Hoffman, New-York; Anton Scheufler, New-York; Miss Catharine Fisher, New-York; Albert Mehm, Chicago; A. Forgens, and others in steerage.

APRIL 6—*In steamship England for Liverpool and Queenstown*—Dr. C. Payne and Mrs. Payne, Saratoga Springs; Miss Sarah Bailey, Brooklyn; Mr. Moses Chess and John Murdock, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mr. E. S. Davies, R. Kirkpatrick, S. W. Stedman, J. V. Brady, New-Bedford; Dr. Wm. Wood, Ohio; C. M. White, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. Taylor, Moses Taylor, Woodstock, Canada West; Paul Gasparak, Cuba; C. L. Wilson, Liverpool; S. J. Pardessas, New-York; William Proctor, Philadelphia; Thomas Davies, Liverpool; J. Charmir, Paris; J. Morris, G. F. Buckland, Hamburg; P. Lamb, Paris; S. Ogden, New-York; Mrs. Schofield, New-York; H. Puckler, Bremen; Mrs. Snell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, New-York; J. Griffith, New-York; J. Taylor, London; P. Ettinger, New-York; M. Baldwin, Baltimore; Miss E. Bach, Saratoga Springs; John Lydden, New-York; S. Beddel, Brooklyn; James Young, New-York; S. Walker, M. Silvis, New-Bedford; P. Scanlon, Ireland; Mrs. Black, Buffalo; A. Gould, New-York; and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Leverich, Miss A. Leverich, Miss M. E. Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. E. L. Trowbridge, Miss Ella Trowbridge, Brevet-Col. Guy V. Henry and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Bogardus, Mrs. E. Bull, Mrs. Delactour, C. P. Devlin, J. L. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Miss J. B. Martin, R. Dickinson, S. M. Rooker, Mrs. C. S. Hatfield, Miss S. J. Hatfield, J. N. A. Griswold, Robt. Loutter, F. M. Jencks, John Fisher, Robt. Colyar, Jesse M. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bellah and child, P. J. Reilly, A. S. Smith, J. O. Reid, G. Clinton, Miss May Lawton, Miss Kate Ives, J. R. King, W. H. Heiss and brothers, Walter Higgins and two others. Total in cabin 45, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Granada, for Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Kohn, Mr. and Miss Sebring, Mr. and Mrs. D. Quilty, Mrs. Forley, Mrs. Carnighan, Mrs. Mary E. Pierce and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, two children and nurse, W. R. Crowell, Richard T. Stockman, C. H. Henot, H. Crupe, C. C. Wyllie, Jas. Prince, &c., and others in forward cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 6—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—Caroline Kippner, W. Goldschmidt and 2 children, Joseph Schatt, A. W. Dauphin, wife and 2 children, Sophie Stormer, Leopold Michellis and wife, Selma Trande, J. Roder, Amalie Becker and 3 children, Lena Einstein, Bertha Breisacher, J. Kroll and wife, Clara Moos, H. Hurdt and wife, A. Laurriger, E. Herpel and wife, L. Waldbauer, wife and 2 children, P. H. Welker, S. A. Magnus, Jacob Zeitinger, Chas. Brown, Lieut. R. von Wedel.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—Edward Cooper, L. de Escoriaza, Antonio Firpo, Wm. Dawson, Henry Reed, Julio Brands, Yridio Monroig. From Neuvitas—Albert H. Potter and wife, Pedro Domenech. Francisco J. Montego, Charles P. Koerber, Alexander Stevenson.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—W. E. Stillwell, H. G. Geiger, lady and 4 children, A. Areboul, M. Moore, E. Binckouses, L. Amelt, N. Tederlin, C. Johnson, A. Hansen, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah—Jas. Cunningham, Dr. R. Babcock, Mrs. J. A. Granger, W. H. Emerson, Geo. Carpenter, H. L. Stibbs, Mrs. M. S. Cook, Mrs. H. E. Garrison and child, G. W. Robertson, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 34 | Sun sets........ 6 31 | Moon sets....... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 47 | Gov. Island.10 36 | Hell Gate.......11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Prometheus, Phillips, Morehead City, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Montgomery, Doane, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Granada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown; Empire, Price, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; C. W. Lord, Ward, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Martha, (Pruss.,) Levine, Liverpool, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Arolus, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Queenstown for orders, Holmboe & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Volant, Castner, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Co.; Resolution, (Ital.,) Dileberto, Cadiz, A. P. Agresta; Freihemdel, (Brem.,) Harghetimer, Bremen via Baltimore, Oelrichs & Co.; Hazard, Karsters, Pernambuco, H. B. Swift & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Gamage, Barcelona, Brett, Son & Co.; Alpha, (Norw.,) Nup, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Lota, (Br.,) Barber, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Forbes & Co.; Japan, (Pruss.,) Ehnicke, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Emulous, (Br.,) Budd, Valencia, T. Whitman; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Clara Pickens, Rogers, Matanzas, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Stuart, Dennison, Constantinople, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Georgetown, S. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Red Jacket, Averill, Vera Cruz, Brett, Son & Co.; Isaac Morse, Bedford, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Theron J. Dale, Lewis, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; J. H. Lockwood, Sharett, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. N. Gesner, Egbert, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Almira Hooley, King, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Barker, Berry, Elizabethport, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, Nassau, J. Douglass; A. D. Scull, Scull, Great Egg Harbor, S. L. Merchant & Co.; W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, Stranahan & Jackson; H. E. Chase, Pratt, Middletown, Rackett & Taylor; Undine, Martin, Boston, Rackett & Taylor; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Billow, Cousins, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg March 24, with mdse. and 490 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly winds during the passage. From lat. 45 39 N., lon. 51 51 W. to lat. 45 3 N. and lon. 52 2 W., passed several large icebergs and field ice. 3d inst., lat. 43 43 N., lon. 58 30 W., passed Hamb. bark Atalanta, bound W. 5th, lat. 40 30 N., lon. 68 46 W., passed a Bremen steamship, bound E.

Steamship Zodiac, Rodgers, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed in Savannah River, bound in, ship New-England, 28 ds. from Liverpool. April 4, 9 A. M., 25 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Virgo, bound S.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba March 28, and Neuvitas 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Margaret, (Hamb.,) Bendixen, Marseilles 75 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 8. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Humboldt, (of Boston,) Proctor, Padang, Sumatra, Nov. 17, with sugar, coffee, &c., to master. April 5, lat. 37, lon. 71, spoke schr. Mary Allerton, from Bristol, R. I., and got a supply of provisions from her, we having been 25 ds. north of Bermuda, with heavy gales from N. E. and N. W.; was to the northward of Cape Charles, and driven to the southward of the Gulf again.

Bark Alvington, (Br.,) Adams, Ceylon Jan. 1, via Table Bay Feb. 13, with ebony, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator March 8, in lat. 36 [illegible] March [illegible] W., lon. 63 [illegible] saw a Russian bark, showing No. 11 white figures in a square red flag [illegible] lat. 38 [illegible] lon. 70 [illegible] Had heavy weather [illegible] April 1, lat. [illegible] mainyard, foretopmast, &c., carried away. [illegible] passed an Italian brigantine, from Palermo, bound for New-York.

Bark Comfort, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal 28 ds., with cotton to Bixby & Co. March 31, lat. 35 [illegible], lon. 74 40, had a heavy hurricane from E. N. E., the sea rolling clear over the vessel, filling the cabin with water; since strong N. N. W. and N. E. gales. Has been across the gulf twice, and been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; lost split sails, and received other damage. March 24, lat. 35 35, lon. 73 40, spoke schr. Wm. A. Crocker, of Dennis, from Mobile for New-York, with loss of foretopmast and sails, and leaking; lay by her until night, the leak stopping we left her; same time passed schr. Marine, sunk; crew taken off that morning by Br. brig Alma, bound to Aspinwall. 1st inst., lat. 39 15, lon. 69 40, passed a lot of ship timber, lumber, and other wrecked stuff.

Brig Scotland, (of Boston,) Rose, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the whole passage; stove galley and companion-way, and filled cabin with water, carried away head-boards, split sails, and shifted cargo in between decks.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Malaga 58 ds., with raisins, &c., to G. Wheelwright & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales; split sails. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 18.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar to Moss Ward.

Brig J. R. Nevins, (of Demerara,) Cole, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Lewis Clark, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Ellis, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar to Paniston & Co. Has had strong N. W. and N. E. gales the whole passage.

Schr. S. Ozman, (of Sedgwick, Me.,) Coombs, [illegible] [illegible] R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Rachel Vanaman, Reeves, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

BELOW—Schr. St. Hubert, from Manzanilla, and brig Nova.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 6—Arr. steamers Albambra, from New-Orleans; Glaucus, from New-York; brigs Asia, St. Thomas; Mocosta, Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

The fine ship Cleopatra, built by Thomas Stack for Arthur Leary, was successfully launched from the yard foot of North Sixth-street, on Friday. She is nearly 1,500 tons register, and is intended for the East India trade.

Spoken, &c.

Madalin—Bal. bark, bound N., April 2, lat. 38 37, lon. 72 10.

Renshaw—brig, from New-York for St. Marcs, March 27, lat. 31 03, lon. 73 40.

Volant—bark, strg. E. S. E., March 26, lat. 37 19 N., lon. 65 10 W.

Walter—Meck. bark, from Taganrog for New-York, 103 ds. out, Feb. 12, lat. 35 1 N., lon. 13 21 W.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, March 29, ship Canova, Elliot, ldg.; bark Skiddaw, (Br.,) Marshall, do.; brigs Paragon, Walsh, do.; Lydia H. Cole, do.; French frigate Leon, from Mexico, with troops, bound to France; H. B. M. gunboat Nimble, sailed March 25.

Arr. at Neuvitas, March 25, brig Aroostook, Bryant, New-York. Sld. March 27, schr. E. Richardson, Thompson, New-York; 28th, schr. Hamburg, Sprague, New-York. In port, brig Ucola, Whittemore, ldg. for New-York; brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, do. do.; schr. D. Tabbot, Parkard, do. do.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 18, schrs. Ocean Traveler, Adams, ldg. for New-York; White Swan, Collins, do.; Garland, Munsell, do.; S. & D. Scull, Steelman, do.

1867.
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A CARD—THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

From Daily Intelligencer, Atlanta, March 16, 1867.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., March 15, 1867.

Feeling it due to myself, as the "Manager" of the "Georgia State Lottery," the only lottery in Georgia authorized by law, to denounce all lotteries in this State pretending to be drawn under charters repealed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1858, I hereby certify that the publication of the drawings of McIntire & Co., in the New-York papers, as the Managers of "The Georgia State Lotteries," at Augusta, Ga., is a fraud upon the public. "The Georgia State Lottery" was organized by the authority of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1866, of which I am the Manager, and no person has any authority from me to draw said lottery, and no right under the law to assume to do so; and all parties engaged in drawing lotteries under repealed charters are violators of law, for which steps shall be promptly taken to inflict punishment.

W. W. BOYD,
Manager of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, April 6, 1867.
43, 57, 40, 9, 48, 77, 49, 14, 46, 51, 30, 45, 12.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 264, April 6, 1867.
9, 37, 17, 5, 29, 20, 47, 31, 60, 59, 30, 62, 54.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 187, April 6, 1867.
69, 9, 47, 73, 3, 27, 68, 42, 62, 34, 31, 17, 29.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 188, April 6, 1867.
27, 25, 62, 20, 41, 54, 72, 53, 36, 42, 77, 63, 17.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 70, April 6, 1867.
56, 65, 3, 40, 22, 5, 9, 60, 72, 45, 20.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 71, April 6, 1867.
20, 19, 57, 37, 72, 31, 38, 28, 50, 44, 6, 49, 64.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 80, April 6, 1867.
21, 48, 50, 33, 22, 54, 40, 12, 10, 60, 24.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS No. 81, April 6, 1867.
24, 26, 67, 40, 4, 60, 28, 66, 21, 57, 8, 34, 30.

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